BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

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VOL. LI. FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842. No. 8632

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE
AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,
A PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING the proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.
PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.
Courier Office, 13th May, 1842.

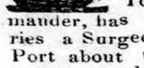
OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER
which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 13th May 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 13th May, 1842.



FOR LONDON.—The fine Teak built Ship *Lady Kennaway* of 584 Tons register, J. L. SPENCE, Commander, has splendid accommodations, carries a Surgeon and will sail for the above Port about the 15th Inst. For Freight or passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. THERERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will have early despatch, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig *Jane Anderson*, 300 tons, J. SCOTT, Commander, on her first voyage, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
CAMPBELL, MILLER AND CO.
Bombay, 13th May 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The Fast sailing Ship A. I. *Bucephalus*, A. SMALL, Commander, carries a surgeon, For Freight of Opium or Passage only, apply to
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The A. I. Ship *England*, H. TIZARD, Commander, to sail on Monday the 16th instant. For Freight of Opium or Pas-sage only, has excellent accommodations, apply to
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA. The—Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail on or about the 1st proximo, having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May 1842.

NOTICE.
OVERLAND MAIL.

BOXES containing articles of value which have been received by the Steamer *Cleopatra* and to the address of Messrs. COLLETT AND Co. have been passed the Custom House, and are now in course of delivery. The Boxes containing Magazines and Books for April being addressed to the Post Master General are still at the Post Office, and will perhaps be delivered during to-morrow.
COLLETT AND CO.
Agents HILL AND CO.
Bombay, 13th May 1842.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 19th Instant, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Household Camp Furniture, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, together with a large Dinner Set, a few articles of Plated Ware, a pair of Parker's Economic hot Oil Lamps, some Cooking Uensils, a Peat's Saddle and Bridle in very good order, a very neat Buggy Harness, by Whippy.
Bombay, 13th May 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 21st May, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at his Residence Claremont House Mazagon, a small portion of the modern and valuable Household Furniture of E. E. ELLIOTT Esq. C. S. the same comprises Blackwood Furniture made by the late Mr. FERRAR consisting of the best damask Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, and variety of Tables; Elegant China, and Alabaster Vases, Rich frosted and other Chandeliers, Wallshades with pans and drops, neat Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea services, Glass Ware, and Rich plated Dish covers made by Hamlet, a choice assortment of Shells, &c. &c

ALSO if not previously disposed off, a Grand Piano by R. K. KOLLMAN. An open Carriage and a Brougham, built by *Hall, Long Acre*, a pair of Horses, a particularly neat carriage for children. A Nutmeg Grey High Caste Arab Horse 5 years old, about 14-1 high. Likewise a small quantity of Port, Claret and Champaign, and Sherry just received per *Orator* from HARVEY TUCKETT AND Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Wednesday the 18th Instant until the day of sale.

N. B. The day of sale has been altered to the 21st, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail on the day before advertised.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Monday 16th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Augiary.

On Monday 23d instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Tuesday 31st instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunumun Street without the Fort.

On Saturday 4th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 11th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re-sale.

Bombay, 13th May 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, two Superior Sets of Dehli Paintings, also Mander's Celebrated Jet as well as some Superior Body and Carriage Varnish, Gold Size, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A finely situated Pucka built Bungalow at Khandalla.
For particulars apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

JUST imported per Ship *Barossa*, from Van Diemen's Land.
40 Merino Ewes, mostly in Lamb, Rs. 25 each.
2 Saxony Rams, Rs 50 each.
The above Stock are of the purest breed, and have fleeces of the finest quality, suited for rearing stock for wool growing.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Situation of Master in the Boy's Central School, Byculla, being vacant, Candidates are requested to make application to the Revd. G. PIGOTT, *Secretary*, or the Revd. W. K. FLETCHER, Chaplain to the above Institution, on or before the 14th Instant, when the election will take place.—Testimonials of attainments, Religious and Moral character and conduct, will be required.
GEORGE PIGOTT,
Secretary.
Bombay. 13th May, 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate	@ Rs. 45	per doz.
Port in Quarts	@ 22	,,
Pints	@ 12	,,
Brown Sherry Quarts	@ 22	,,
Pale Pints	@ 20	,,

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts	35	,,
Do 2 ,, Pints	18	,,
Brandy 1 ,, Quarts	20	,,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of the following Wines, selected by Captain Barozer, and just imported ex *Josephine*.

Champaign—Grand Mousseux at Rs	30	per doz.
Claret—Chateau Leoville, St. Julien Medoc from F. Marin Darrigrand	20	,,
Do. Chateau Laffitte from do	20	,,
Do. Leoville from Dupuy and Co..	18	,,

THOMAS JEFFERIES.
Forbes Street, 13th May 1842.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1842.

TICKETS and SHARES in the above Lottery are for sale at *Withuldass Bhoychund & Co.* opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 112 each.

Half	Do.	,, ,,	56½ ,,
Quarter	Do.	,, ,,	28¼ ,,
One Eighth	Do.	,, ,,	14¼ ,,

TERMS CASH.

The drawing will commence from the 11th June next.—Bombay, 13th May 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality. Rs.	45	per doz.
Claret "Latour" from Dunkin	20	,,
Do. "St. Estephe" do	18	,,
Do. "Medoc" do	15	,,
Brandy, pale Straw colour do	16	,,

FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1842.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned:

Claret "Clossmann's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine at Rs.	20	per doz.
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses at	18 at 24	,,
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from at	18 at 26	,,
Brown Stout ex "Bombay" at Rs.	7	per doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived at	8	,,
Graham's Geneva, at	15	,,
Hock and Mosselle of choice quality at	37	,,

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also, from individuals resident in the interior.
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts	Rs.	800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs.	per doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port at	24 ,,	,,
2d Growth Claret at	25 ,,	,,

Bombay, 13th May, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs.	800
Superior Gold Sherry at 22 Rs.	per doz.	
Old Port Wine at	22 ,,	,,

FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 13th May, 1842.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co's Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.
Nesbit Lane, 13th May 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 4th June 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.			5500
1 Ditto	20	do	do		2200
1 Ditto	10	do	do		1100
1 Ditto	5	do	do		550
15 Ditto of one each	15	do	do		1750
30 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do	do		1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do	do		1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do	do		2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	do	do		9130
1597 Prizes.. Total	233	Whole Tickets.. Value			110 each

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Mufussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tanooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.

RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.
2D LOTTERY OF 1842.
ALL PRIZES.

On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chances at Company's Rupees 16 per chance only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1 Prizes of	40	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.			4004
1 Ditto of	20	Ditto		Ditto	2200
1 Ditto of	10	Ditto		Ditto	1100
8 Ditto of 1 each	8	Ditto		Ditto	800
40 Ditto of ½	20	Ditto		Ditto	2200
80 Ditto of ¼	20	Ditto		Ditto	2200
304 Ditto of ½	38	Ditto		Ditto	4180
1712 Ditto of	107	Ditto		Ditto	11770
2147 Prizes.	263	Whole Tickets Co's. Rs.			28930
897 Blanks.					

The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the (1) One thousand numbers are drawn up.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.

4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Gazette at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6, Waterloo Street

*** A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, apply to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 14 Rs. each.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1842.

No. 356. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information the following Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter No. 2 dated 26th January last to the Government of India.

We have to acquaint you that, the rate of exchange for the repayment of advances in India, on account of H. M. Service, in the official year 1842 | 43 has been fixed in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury at 2s. the Company's Rupee.

No. 357. The following Officers Cadets of the Season 1826 and 1827, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieut. J. R. Stewart, of the 8th Rt. N. I. 3d April 1842.
,, J. Sinclair, of the 23rd ,, ,, 3d ,, ,,
,, W. Topham, of the 7th N. I. 7th ,, ,,
,, J. Ramsay, of the 1st E. Rt. 22d ,, ,,
,, A. M. Haselwood, of the 3d N. I. 22d ,, ,,
,, C. Green, of the 21st Rt. N. I. 22d ,, ,,

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

11th May 1842.

1. The Committee of which Lieut. Col. E. Hervey of H. M. 14th Light Dragoons is President, is dissolved, and the officers composing it are directed to return to their duty.

2. An order by Major General T. Farquharson dated Kurrachee 26th ultimo, directing Assist. Surgeon Hamilton to receive Medical charge of the Staff at that station, from Assist. Surgeon Manisty, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. D. St. Clair from 10th May to 20th May to proceed to Poona on urgent private affairs.

12th May 1842.

1. Consequent on the embarkation of the Wing of H. M. 6th Regt. to England, the following arrangement are ordered.

Assist. Apothecary P. J. De Souza to resume his duties with the 1st Battalion Artillery at Ahmedaugger and Acting Assistant Apothecary D. Haytor to be attached to the Hospital of H. M. 14th Light Dragoons at Kirkee.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Lawrence to be placed at the disposal of the Supg. Surgeon P. D. A.

1st Grade Apprentice J. Collins to do duty at H. M. Depot at Colabah until further orders, and 1st Grade Apprentice Robert Murphy to be attached to the European General Hospital.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER.—DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th May 1842.

At a General Court Martial holden in Camp near Ahmedabad on Thursday the 24th day of March 1842, Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold, Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

1st. Charge preferred by Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Richard Carruthers C. B., Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, against Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of the same Corps.

For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on or about the 9th day of December 1841, before a General Court Martial, then assembled Camp near Deesa, for his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) trial, wilfully, deliberately and knowingly made a false assertion, in assigning cause of challenge against me as a Member of the said Court, by stating, that "it was well known that I had on his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) former trial, voted for his dismissal."

2nd. Charge preferred by Captain John Penney, of the First Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers,) against Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.

For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at a General Court Martial holden in Camp near Deesa, for his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) trial on the 9th December 1841, knowingly, falsely asserted as a ground of challenge against me, as a Member of the Court, that I had lately traduced his character and spoken ill of him before Surgeon William Henry Young of Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.

3rd. Charge preferred by Lieutenant James Stirling of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, against Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of the same Corps.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in a printed pamphlet circulated at Deesa, containing a printed copy of a Memorial dated Bombay 15th October 1841, purporting to be addresssed to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas McMahon, Baronet K. C. B., Commander in Chief of the Presidency of Bombay, knowingly, falsely asserted as follows: "That Lieutenant Stirling "(meaning me) voluntarily called on "him (Lieutenant "Pilfold,) and after some expressions of condolence "and other matter, strongly urged him (Lieut. Pilfold) "to apply for leave to sell his Commission"—such assertions relating to a matter which took place at Deesa some time in the month of January 1841, when he (Lieut. Pilfold) was under arrest, being contrary to fact.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's) Royal Regiment of foot, has brought forward in his defence, is of opinion.—

That he is guilty of the charge preferred against him by Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Carruthers C. B., Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's) Royal Regt. of Foot, but attach no criminality thereto; it appearing from the evidence, that Lieut. Pilfold had strong grounds for supposing that such had been the vote given by the Prosecutor on the occasion in question.

That he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him by Capt. Penney, 1st Regt. of Lt. Cavalry (Lancers,) and does therefore acquit him of the same.

That the charge preferred against Lieut. Pilfold by Lieut. Stirling, H. M's 2nd (or Queen's) Royal Regt. of Foot, is not proved.

Revised Finding.—The Court having carefully considered the whole of the Evidence both on the Prosecution and Defence, and having also taken into consideration the points to which its attention is called by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the above mentioned letter, is of opinion—

That Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold, H. M's. 2nd (or Queen's) Royal Regt. of foot, is guilty of the charge preferred against him by Lieut. Col. Carruthers C. B.

Sentence—The Court having found the prisoner Guilty of the charge preferred against him by Lieut. Col. Carruthers C. B., do adjudge him, the said Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold, to be put down two steps in his Regt. and to be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed.
(Signed) THOMAS MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
Commander in Chief.

REMARKS.

The marked inconsistency in the original finding on the charge preferred by Lieut. Col. Carruthers against Lieut. Pilfold, by which the Prisoner is first declared guilty of what is alleged to be "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," whilst it is immediately afterwards stated that the Court "attach no criminality thereto," induced me to direct a revision of so incongruous a decision. It was therefore brought to the notice of the Court, that the point for consideration on the charge in question, was whether it was or was not established by evidence, that "it was well known (at the time Lieut. Pilfold made the assertion) that Lieut Col. Carruthers had previously voted for his (Lieut. Pilfold's) dismissal."

If such a circumstance was not known. Lieut. Pilfold had willingly and wittingly assigned a false reason for objecting to the Lieut. Col. as a Member on his last trial. On this charge, the Courthas, on revision, pronounced an unqualified verdict of *guilty*.

With respect to the original finding of the Court, on the charge preferred by Lieut. Stirling, it appeared to me not only that a verdict of "not proved" is at all times inspecific and unsatisfactory, but that in the present instance it was also contrary to good and ample evidence. The falsity of the assertion specified, is substantiated by the competent and credible testimony of Lieuteuant Stirling; that the pamphlet in which the false matter is set forth, was circulated and acknowledged by Lieutenant Pilfold, is established on the Oaths of two Officers, by whom Copies of the publication were received, accompanied by intimation in the hand writing of Lieutenant Pilfold, that they were sent with his compliments.—I cannot therefore approve of the revised finding on this charge.

But, besides the above points, there are others which I consider it incumbent upon me to notice. A most gratuitously wanton attack by the Prisoner on the feelings of one of the witnesses on the prosecution, is recorded on the Proceedings, which was properly censured by the Court; and the address on the Defence contains the most virulent abuse towards the prosecutors, which ought also to have been reprehended, and prevented by the Court.

The address now referred to commences by animadverting on, and objectiug to, the appointment of Major General Willis to be President of the Court, on the alleged grounds of the performance of such a duty by him being contrary to the provisions of the articles of War, he the Major General being Commanding Officer of the station where the Court was held, and also having in his reports to the Head Quarters of the Army, prejudged the case. On these objections I have to observe, that they were urged at an unusual stage of the proceedings, and that they are equally unsupported by Military law or usage, for the President is neither "the Officer Commanding in Chief, or Governor of the Garrison where the offender was tried," these being the functionaries specifically excluded in the enactment referred to from the Judicial duty in question.

The President in this case, merely commands one of the Divisions of the Bombay army, and acts under the Orders of a local Commander in Chief, who alone in this Presidency possesses authority for convening General Courts Martial; and with regard to the President having prejudged the case as imputed to him by the Prisoner, the only connection he had with the matter under investigation prior to the trial, was simply his being the official channel of communication with Head Quarters.

The award taken in conjuction with the charge and finding thereon, must be considered in every respect most inadequate, and I cannot conceive how the Court could deem it a correct discharge of its duty, to adjudge an Officer declared guilty, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, by faisely aspersing the character of a Field Officer of the same Regiment, to so slight a punishment.

In giving effect therefore to the latter part of the award, I have only to observe, that I cannot find terms of censure sufficiently severe to fulfil that part of the sentence for conveying a reprimand to Lieutenant Pilfold.

(Signed) THOMAS MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) R. R. MACDONALD, Lieut. Colonel.
Deputy Adjt. Genl. H. M Forces Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1842.

No. 42. With reference to G. O. No. 20, dated 4th March last, a further extension of leave to the 31st instant, is granted to Mr. Purser Gibbon, for the benefit of his health.

No. 43 With reference to G. O. No. 20, dated 9th ultimo, Assistant Apothecary Amerino Vere, is allowed a further extension of leave for the benefit of his health, to the 28th instant.

No. 44. Assistant Surgeon G. J. Shaw, M. D. is allowed to proceed to Mahableshwur, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence to the 1st proximo.

No. 45. Commander G. Robinson, Assistant Secretary to the Military Board in the Indian Naval Department, is allowed leave of absence for three weeks, from the 9th instant, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on private affairs.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1842.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandeish is appointed second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, from the 23d instant.

Mr. A. C. Travers, is appointed third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandeish, from the 23d instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID. Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1842.

Lieutenant E. W. Agar, of the 3d regiment native infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of commandant, and Lieut. C. F. Grant of the 3rd regiment native infantry that of adjutant of the Guzerat Cooly Police corps.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1842.

The judges of the Sudder Adawlut having cancelled the appointments notified in the Government Gazette, on the 5th January last, have appointed Azum Bheem Row Ramajee to be moonsiff of Hippurgah in the Poona Zillah.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1842.

Mr. D. A. Blane, political agent in Kattoewar, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for the period of two months, under section XI. of the absentee regulations.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY. Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1842.

Second grade apprentice Rama, attached to the native general hospital to be a first grade apprentice to fill a vacancy, date of rank April 23d 1842.

First grade apprentice Sew Boir, in the native General Hospital, to be transferred to the Military Department; and first grade apprentice Gungaee Bhonslay of the civil establishment at Ratnagheerre to be attached to the native General Hospital, vice Sew Boir.

The Revd. J. Stevenson, D. D. having returned to the presidency on the 4th instant, from the leave granted on the 4th ultimo, will resume charge of his duties as senior minister of St. Andrew's church.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service by the Revd. A. Stackhouse, from the date of his embarkation from this country.

Assistant Surgeon W. Arbuckle, civil surgeon at Dharwar, has resumed his duties on the 27th ultimo.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify

hat at an examination held on the 10th instant, the undermentioned gentlemen were found qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined.

Mr E. F. Danvers, acting senior magistrate of police ..... } Hindoostanee.

Mr J. D. Faria uncovenanted assistant to the collector of Bombay } In the colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

With reference to the notification of the 23rd ultimo, lieutenant W. S. Furneaux, assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks is allowed to proceed to the presidency for the purpose of obtaining leave to proceed to the Neilgherries on medical certificate.

With reference to the notification of the 11th March last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the resignation of the Hon'ble Company's Service by T. H. Talbot, Esq. subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and to allow him to proceed to England on furlough for three years on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying that he has received a report from the committee appointed to examine Junior civil servants in the oriental languages, pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen who were examined on the 10th instant to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined.

Mr. W. J. Turquand ..... Mahratta.
Mr. C. J. Erskine ..... Persian.
Mr. A. C. Travers ..... } Hindoostanee.
Mr. A. D. Robertson ..... }

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 4th Instant	Chests	296
Total		296

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 22d ultimo	,,	14,276
Total		14,456

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 3d May 1842	,,	12,919
Ditto from the 4th to the 10th inst.	,,	13,403
Total		15,403

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 3d instant	Chests	8,472½
Ditto from the 4th to the 10th instant	,,	488½
Total		8,961

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1842.

CALENDAR.—MAY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	13		0 42	1 5	
S.	14		1 28	1 49	
Sun.	15	Whit Sunday	2 12	2 34	
M.	16	Whit Monday.—Battle of Albuera, 1811.	3 1	3 30	
T.	17	Whit Tuesday.	4 0	4 29	☾ 17 5 2 A
W.	18		5 4	5 39	
Th.	19	Dunstan.	6 17	6 53	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

May 9th. Cadet Fredk. Dacre, from England.
Do. do. Cadet T. Webb from do.
Do. do. Lieut. James Hamilton, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.
Do. do. Ensign W. T. Shewell, 20th Rt. N. I. from England.
Do. 10th. Lieut. Col. Dickenson, Engineer from Mahablesh wur.
Do. 11th. Assist. Surgeon William Campbell, M. D. from England.
Do. 12th. Capt. H. G. Bower, 52d Rt. M. N. I. from do.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon W. Collum, M. D. 2d G. Rt. from Chimboor.
Do. do. Douglas Gaye, Artillery from England.
Do. do. John Bates, Infantry, from do.
Do. do. Major Hallum, N. V. Bat. from Aden.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon D. Stewart H. M. 41st. Rt. from England.

Departures.

Do. 10th. Capt. Hart, 22d Rt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Do do. Lieut Sealy. Artillery, to Europe.
Do. do. Ensign MacGowan, 10th Rt. N. I to Aden.
Do. do. Col. M. D. Robertson 23d Lt. I. to Poonah.
Do. 11th. Lieut J. W. Schneider, 10th Rt. N. I. to Sattarah.
Do. do. Lieut. Davidson Artillery to Surat.
Do. 12th. Capt. T. Eyre, 3rd Lt. Cavalry, to Karrachee.
Do. do. Cornet F. J. Oldfield, Do. to Do.
Do. do. Bt. Capt John Ramsay, 9th Regt N. I. to Neilgherry Hills.
Do. do. Major M Stack, 3rd Lt. Cavalry, to Scinde.
Do. do. Lieut. Pownell, H. Artillery to Do
Do. do. Lieut. Rowan, Artillery, to Scinde.
Do. 14th Asst. Surgeon R. Colum, M. D. 2nd Gr. Regt. to Sattarah.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

May 9th. Ship Saint Lawrence, John Newlancy. master, from Liverpool, 6th January 1842.

Do. 10th. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Moonjee Ally, Syrang, from Surat.

Do. do. Barque Margaret, Robert Kerr, master, from Sydney, 27th February 1842.

Do. do. Barque Grecian, William Watt, master, from Greenock 6th January 1842. Rotsey Bay 11th January.

Do. do. Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, A. A. DeSilva, master, from China, left Macao on the 31st January, touched at Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Cochin, and Goa. Passenger.—A Chinaman, from Penang.

Do do Brig Eliza, James Grange, master, frem Cape of Good Hope, 4th February 1842.

Do. do. Ship Magnificent, John Whitty, master, from Liverpool 30th December 1841.

May 10th. Barque Clyde, John Matches, mas ter, from Liverpool 7th January, Madagascar 11th, Sailed 14th January, 1842.

Do. do. Ship Helena, John Denning, master, from London, 20th Dec. 1841.

Do. 11th Barque Albatross, W. Boult, master, from Sydney, 12th February, 1842.

Do. do. Ship George Armstrong, J. Jones, master, from Liverpool, left Liverpool 9th January 1842.

Do. do. Ship Henry Davidson, W. R. McDonnell, master, from London 6th January 1842.

Do. do. Barque Henry Duncan, W. W. Holt, master, from Rio de Janeiro, 22d Feb. 1842.

Do. do. Ship Cremona, Thos. Steer, master, from Liverpool 2d Dec 1841. Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers.—mr Jacobs, & mr. Rowlands.

Do. do. Barque Barbara, John Purdon, master, from Greenock, 19th Dec. 1841.

Do. do. Ship Hebrides, Alex. Melville, master, from Greenock 3d February 1842.

Passenger.—Assistant Surgeon W. Campbell.

May 12th. The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut J. Frushard, Commanding, from Karrachee 7th May 1842.

Do do. East India Company's Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. John Bird, Commanding from Suez. 25th April 1842.

Do. do. Ship British Merchant, Robert Benny, master, from Liverpool 31st Dec. 1841.

Passenger.—Robert Plunket.

Do. do. Ship Dartmouth, J. Hill, master, from London. Portsmouth, 18th Dec. 1841. Cape of Good Hope 4th March 1842.

Passengers.—Edward H. Townsend Esq. Mrs. and Miss Townsend, and 2 children, Cadets John Bates, Douglas, Gaye, 4 Native Servants, and 2 Native Passengers.

Do. do. Ship Anna Mary, from Liverpool, 1st January 1842.

Do do. Barque Trinadad, James Brown, master, from Batavia 25th February 1842.

Do. do. Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. Quinton master, from Surat.

Departures.

May 9th. Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. Quinton, master, to Surat.

Do. 10th. Barque Margaret Pollock, John Pye, master, to Liverpool.

Do. 10th. Ship Isabella, J. K. Hardie, master, to China.

Do. do. Ship Lintin, J. Gillman, master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Lieut. and mrs. Hoare, Lieut. Sealy, captain and miss Coale, Vety. Surgeon Driscol and wife.

May 11th. Ship Charles Forbes, S. Willis, master, to China.

Do. do. Barque Elizabeth, R. Weatherby, master, to Malabar Coast and London.

Do. do. Barque Diana, T. Shetland, master, to London.

Passengers.—Major Pottinger, capt. Anderson, Lieutenant Mulier, Lieut. Lucas, Lieut. Mansergh, Lieut. Stanton, Asst. Surgeon Murtagh, 9 Servants, 3 Drummers, 119 Rank and file, 7 women, and 9 children.

Do. do. Barque Shakespeare, George Henderson, master, to Liverpool.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	23d May
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	14th May
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	15th May
Lydia	Grey & co	London	15th May
Samuel Boddington	Gisborne Menzies & co.	London	30th May
Mary	Frith & co	London	
Elizabeth	Foster & co	London	15th May
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	15th May
Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	25th May
Wardchipman	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Crown	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	15th May
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Argyleshire	Grey & co	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co	China	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co	China	
Agnada	Foster & co	China	14th May
England	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Forth		China	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	China	
Edinburgh	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	
Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Larkins	Grey & co	China	
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Pandora	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Isabella Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	
Orator	D. & M. Pestenjee	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co	China	
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Sir H Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	15th May
Island Queen	Portier & co	Macao	
Simplicia (Portuguese)	Sir R. de Faria	Macao	15th May
Barrosa	Frith & co	Calcutta	
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
Edmonstone			
Prince of Wales			
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co		
Brenda (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Nantasket (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co		
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies		
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co.		
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	W. Nicol & co		
Eliza Goddard			
Marchioness Bute	Dirom Carter & co		
Syria	Remington & co		
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cowasjee		
Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co		
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Kasrovie	Ramdass Heracchund		
Cove	Forbes & co		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co		
H Iona	Remington & co		
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co		
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co		
Magnificent			
Clyde	Frith & co		
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co		
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co		
Barbara	Grey & co		
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.		
Albatross			
Henry Duncan	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Lord Goderich			
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co.		
M. of Hastings (Port.)	Sir R. de Faria		
Eliza			
Trinidad			

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C. Steamers: Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Zenobia, Cleopatra.

H. C. Brig Tapter
,, ,, ,, Tender Cardiva
,, ,, ,, Euphrates
,, ,, Sloop Elphinstone
,, ,, ,, Coote
,, ,, Schooner. Maldiva
,, ,, Cutter Nurbuddah
,, ,, 8 Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	SAILED
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co.	London	7th Nov
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Feb
Majestic	Foster & co	London	18th Feb
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	3rd Jan
St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	4th Feb
William Hyde		London	4th Feb
J hn Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	25th Jan
Midlothean		London	16th Mar
Euxine		London	23d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	9th Feb
Good Hope		London	26th Jan.
Fort William	Jamsetjee J. S. & co	London	25th Mar
Margaret		London	30th Mar
John Bull		London	29th Mar
Osceola		London	21st Mar
Providence		London	6th Mar
Earl of Clare		London	31 April
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	21 Dec
Monarch	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	20th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculean	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	6th Feb
Britons Queen		Liverpool	4th Feb
John Moore		Liverpool	4th Feb
Belvidere		Liverpool	7th Feb
Kingston		Liverpool	23d Mar
Hugh Wallace		N Castle	28th Mar
Emily	Foster & co	Shields	30th Nov
Rust London		Shields	12th Oct
Emma		Shields	7th Feb
Edward Cuthbertson		Shields	6th Mar
Sir W. Wallace		Shields	1st April
Kate	Campbell Miller & co	Clyde	4th Dec
Allyn		Clyde	3d Feb
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	17th Mar
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyde	11th Mar
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	11th Mar
Independent		Hull	22d Feb
Monarch		Leith	5th Mar
Tartar		China	10th Mar
Abberton		China	9th Mar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

April 29th—None reported.

☞ Robin Grey arrived off Calcutta on the 29th instant.

May 2d—English Ship Assam, John McAlpine, from Liverpool 18th Dec.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 2, Brig Sir Archibald Campell, H. D. Stepney, from Calcutta 24th March and Pondicherry 1st May.

Passengers.—mr. McKenzie and 4 servants.

DEPARTURES.

April 29, Barque Majestic, J. J. Marjoram, to Calcutta.

Dec. 30. Ship Alexander, W. Ramsay, to Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

At Mhow, on the 29th April, Margaret Amelia, the infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon David Davies, 7th Regt. N. I. aged 7 months and 29 days.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 7th Inst., Mary Lydia the beloved child of Captain C. Gibern Commanding Nuggur Police corps, aged 17 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on the 29th April, mrs. James Ebenezer Mendies of a son.

On the 29th April, Mrs. N. A. Chick, of a still born child.

In Park Street, Chowringhee. on the morning of the 29th April, the lady of R Thomas, esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th April, the lady of C. H. Salter, esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Agra, on the 18th of April, by the rev. J. Moore. H. J. Wood, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late captain Robert Boyle.

At St. James's Church, on Saturday the 30th April, by the revd. M. Boswell, Mr. John Urage, to miss Jane V guiaud.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 28th April, of cholera, Francis Kirchhoffer, esq, aged 55 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d April, the Infant son of mr. and mrs. Richard Deefholts, aged 11 months and 19 days.

At Tumlook, on the 27th April last, of fever, J. B. Cooper, esq., aged 40 years.

On the morning of the 2d May, of cholera, mrs. Isabella Harvy, relict of the late mr. Harvy, Ship-builder, aged 58 years; unfeignedly regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, of cholera, Edwin Dawes, second son of Weeden Thomas and Sophia Olympia Dawes, aged 3 years and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 2d May, of cholera, mr. Samuel Clarke, of the Conservancy department, aged 50 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Madras, on the 29th April, mrs. George Pecktall, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Ootacamund, on the 23rd April, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. H. Stewart, mr. J. Davison, Steward to the Right Honorable Lord Elphinstone, to miss L. Royal, Siste to mr. H. R. Dawson, of the Cooneor and Union Hotel

DEATH.

At Royapettah, on Saturday the 30th April, mrs. M. G. Brown, aged 19 years 6 months and 21 days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—In reference to the article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th April 1842, and reprinted in the *Courier*, I proceed to offer a few remarks on the ungenerous untruths which that article contains in reference to my conduct for a "series of years"—a matter which, I need not point out, no public journalist has any right to make the subject of his animadversions. The article in question dwells on two perfectly distinct subjects. The one being the narrative which you published of the proceedings of my Second Trial: and the other being my general conduct for some years. On the former subject I will not dwell at any length; my present object being to repel the falsehoods contained in almost every sentence of the article in respect to the latter subject. I will proceed in the due order of the paragraphs.

The 1st Paragraph of the article declares it would be very unfair to enter upon the evidence prior to seeing the Address in Defence. He meant that it would be very disadvantageous. Yet, lower down, he eats his own words, by dilating on matter obviously connected with the evidence, and which he could not *honestly* know but through the published account of the evidence. He then says "But there are observations in the article of the *Courier* unjustifiable to the last degree," and which must not go unanswered." Surely then, this alone should have been the subject of his answers, and not my conduct for a series of years. Has he adhered to his own Rule? No. He has enjoyed the pleasure of maligning me publicly for nothing.

His next paragraph proceeds to admit the correctness of his prior strictures on the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Brough. With this I have nothing to do, although the *Gazette* thus fully demonstrates himself to be a time server. But he proceeds to say that "justice forbids further silence where he thinks Lieut. Colonel Brough to have been made the subject of reproachful comment." Why he made such reproachful comments himself only a short time ago! But at least he should have confined his present remarks to such comment, and not have proceeded, in lieu thereof, to attack my general conduct under *other* commanding officers during a series of years. Nor should he have, in common delicacy, alluded to the grounds (necessarily private, were they true) under which he alleges me to be on bad terms with the whole body of my brother officers. He avers his pain in not being able to defend me against a whole body of officers. But he must be aware that this is substantially untrue since I am not attacked by them; but that Lieut. Colonel Brough alone preferred charges of his own, and on that trial sat ten of my brother officers, and I was acquitted!!! What else the Court did I need not revert to.

He next proceeds to say that had the *Courier* made even an ordinary good case for me, he should have been silent. But such was not the province of the *Courier*, nor was it necessary, since I had already made a case for myself sufficiently good to effect my acquittal: *and no honest man would impugn the solemn finding of Fourteen men.* Therefore he should have been indeed most silent in respect to the defence and result of the trial. The writer of that article in the *Gazette* is a man of either paucity of ideas or dishonest mind; and since he has placed himself in the conspicuous position of Editor of a public journal, and undertakes to lead the public mind, it may be well to remind him that when a jury arrives at a "*Finding*" such is the result of an *impression which the course of the trial produces*, and it ought seldom to be questioned by absent persons. But he has most absurdly called on the *Courier* for a defence, where a defence has already been made, and an acquittal pronounced!!!

His next paragraph declares that there can be no doubt I was accused of offences on which charges were to be framed, *previous to being "offered" the alternative of retirement.* Here; again he breaks his own rule and meddles with the evidence before perusing my defence; and indeed this incipient logician has by his above quoted remark, admitted the incorrectness of the first, third and fifth insances of the charge on which I was tried, and which alleged such proposal to have emanated from *me*!!!

The assertion that there can be no doubt I had been accused of offences on which charges were to be framed would try to insinuate that such circumstance had been blinked on the trial; whereas, the evidence, and also my address both allude to the circumstance, and evince how trifling were those alleged offences, and that the threat of preferring them did not intimidate me into compliance with the proposal to retire: and that it took even seven days arrest before I would consent to exchange, and that not without urgent advice, and under certain conditions, especially leave to England.

He next declares that the offer of such an alternative (by which he would mean retirement, or a trial) was an act of mercy. But such does not follow: For 1stly, leave to England in order to exchange having been the compact, it might have been applied for again and again till obtained, instead of bringing me to trial for non-retirement: and 2dly, to argue abstractedly; If a Commanding Officer places an officer under arrest on slight grounds and then offers him the alternative of retirement, it would not shew his mercy, but the extent to which he could stretch his authority in pursuit of his wishes; and by no means does it demonstrate the "degree of risk he runs in carrying out his compassionate views;" nor that he "thereby incurred a responsibility from which many commanding officers would shrink;" as alleged in the *Gazette*.

The *Gazette* now enters on a new train of argument,—if such it can be called: that of maligning me in respect to my former conduct for many years past; and declaring me to have been all along the party who has persecuted Lieut. Col. Brough!! For a refutation of this absurd falsehood, I appeal to the officers of my Regiment. He then goes out of the way, merely in order to make out a plausible story, and declares wholesale that I have persecuted *other* Commanding Officers. But while this would only evince my fitness for Command in the present day, it is at the same time a gross libel, for publishing which he is liable to an action. He next calls me a Lawyer Officer and *ergo* objectionable. This is another libel: while it may be as well to mention that Lawyer Officers being generally at the pains of studying Military Law, are of essential use, in procuring a due and correct administration of Military Law; in opposing arbitrariness and injustice, and in thwarting attempts to reduce the lower grades by dint of discountenance and intimidation, to the condition of Serfs. I have known many so termed Lawyer Officers, but I never knew one who appeared to be ignorant that he suffered personal disadvantages and incurred risks in carrying out the ends of substantial justice. More than one man may have heard that the President of a certain minor Court Martial held in the Bombay Army, did, on the sentence being ordered to be revised, tell one of the members who declared he must adhere to what he considered a conscientious vote, that "he had better put his conscience in his pocket unless he wished a certain person to ruin him." And I myself heard an Adjutant insult a minor Court by telling it that oaths at minor Courts only led to a great deal of perjury." Now both these may have been good soldiers and agreeable companions; but they certainly either were ignorant of, or wished to subvert, the security afforded by a due administration of the Laws.

The *Gazette* next repeats his libellous attack by saying again that I am on bad terms with nearly every Officer in the Regiment. But what has this to do with the preferring of charges which cannot be established; and which, Charges and Trial, is the only matter before the Public? Is this the way to damn a man's character; to make out a case; to justify unjust charges, and strive for a verdict on such charges?

The *Gazette* next declares that I possess an extraordinary knack of annoying most with whom I come in contact. What means has he of knowing this? The assertion evinces that he *has* been in communication with some person in Deesa, in the concoction of his article. Possibly I may have annoyed him some years ago. Was this sufficient to justify the assertion?

He next declares that I have perverted my acquirements. But how can he make that out? Have I ever refused any opportunity of bringing them into action? Was I allowed to proceed with my Regt. to Sinde and Affghanistan, where I might have been useful both officially and privately, and where I might have met with some other employment? Have I ever been allowed to have command and payment of a company, while in Deesa, altho' several juniors have held such command? When Recruits were ordered from Poona to Sinde, was I not left by order with the cripples, at Poona, and young Officers from England sent with the Recruits? How would the *Gazette* have me display or exercise my acquirements?

The *Gazette* may rest assured that where a man evinces a desire to be useful or to increase his attainments; to make him a good servant he must have a good master: a man of generous sentiments and expansive views, ready to turn from a contemplation of defects, and certainly not delighting in puerilities or in sneers and indirect insults. And if I possess an infirmity of temper, it is but in common with the most distinguished men, while it were but humane to avoid drawing it into developement. The *Gazette* is decidedly incorrect in averring that all official letters and complaints have originated with me only; and if it were safe to do so, I might afford him some proofs.

The *Gazette's* silly assertion that I was breeding party feeling in the Regt. would only go to shew that so far from being on bad terms, I had influence sufficient to create and head a party against the Commanding Officer! But I have no objection to mention the party feeling which I really did create. It was that of compassion, and consequent secret good will.

The *Gazette* proceeds again to depart from the rule with which he started, not to comment on the Evidence by now declaring that I was not exclusively required to send in a resignation. But the printed trial has fully demonstrated that retirement was the first proposal, and that it did not emanate from me, but was rejected by me. Why does he so pervert the evidence, and the truth? Besides his own observation quoted higher up, as to the "alternative offered" to me contradicts his present averments. He next says that I "had the opportunity given to me to exchange," and further that I have not availed myself of it. Both these assertions are pure falsehoods and in the teeth of evidence. For not only was exchange hopeless in India for many reasons, but I did strive to obtain it in certain quarters, and secondly the "opportunity" stipulated for, was fourteen months leave, the two first to Poona, and the remaining twelve to England; and which stipulation has never been acceded to me, for I have not been suffered to go home. To the above purport I signed a Pledge, and handed it in *privately*, and I fully expected it would only be kept in the shape of a *Regimental Record*; and I did not expect that any part of it's conditions or details would become the subject of an official correspondence with higher authority. And I need not remind the *Gazette*, or his friends, that an application for leave to England to exchange, under any Penalty whatever, involves a slur on an officer's character almost sure to cause a refusal of leave; as happened to me. Nor need I remind officers of "Standing" that it is contrary to the Sovereign's most positive orders, as contained in the General Regulations, to *apply for any particular period of leave for an Officer* in order that he should exchange. My official application for leave to England in order to exchange specified no period whatever.

The *Courier* asks, why were not the original charges made the foundation of the Trial? In answer there could only be two possible reasons: the one that they were trivial or untenable; the other that to bring them up after passing them over for a year would have been a breach of Section XX. Art. II. Code of Bombay Military Regulations. The *Gazette* however, in taking up the *Courier's* query, does not answer it, but proceeds to ask whether the not bringing up such charges already passed over could be made to shew that there was a desire to ruin me. But he must be very shallow pated indeed to suppose that when a man once prefers serious charges, with the palpable intention of effecting another's expulsion from the Army, he would neglect the use of every endeavour in his power to effect the object which he had resolved on.

In saying that I continually brought my Regt. in to Disgrace, the *Gazette* is liable to action for a gratuitous libel;—the penalty would however of course be light in proportion to the palpability of the falsehood.

I consider the *Gazette's* assertion that I had a principal hand in some published letter deriding some asseveration respecting no wish to ruin *me*, in the light it deserves, viz. a sneaking attempt to make discoveries.

The *Gazette* calls me a falling man. He has fallen. I have yet to fall. But if remarks on a falling man be "paintul" to make, they certainly might have been refrained from, since they are far more ungenerous than painful; and carry proof of having been inserted under the instigation of undue influence

I am tired of pointing out the falsehoods with which the article in the *Gazette* teems:—but the following one is too glaring to be passed over. He says "Lieut. Pilfold was to receive a sum, beyond the price of his commission, or a *douceur* to assist him in an exchange. Again that "Lieut. Col. Brough and other officers came to assist him." Now the first quoted sentence is nonsense, while the latter is untrue. For neither Lieut. Col. Brough nor any other Officer offered to assist me, in making up the £200 necessary to be paid in order to effect an exchange into a Regt. at home or in the Mediterranean. The question first mooted was that I should sell; and Lieut. Stirling canvassed for a thousand Pounds; and Lieut. Col. Brough has admitted that he offered part of that sum. On my refusal to sell, the next question was to exchange, to which I agreed under no douceur, canvass for or offer of douceur, beyond the contents of the Pledge signed; viz. a year's leave to England.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
M. R. PILFOLD, Lieut.
2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.

Ahmedabad, 30th April 1842.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, APRIL 30.

JELLALABAD.—At length we have, as will be seen from the accompanying letter—written in continuation of the Journal contained in our issue of the 23d instant,—intelligence of the junction of the two forces at Jellalabad; the letter received this morning is naturally written hurriedly, but we shall look forward with great pleasure and some anxiety to the details which will now reach us of the occurrences which have happened during the protracted seige of the garrison, and which we shall no doubt receive in due course. Various letters of all dates are "tumbling in," one of a date as far back as the end of January; they do not contain anything but what we already know.

Camp Dukka, Wednesday, 13th April 1842.

The troops are ordered to march from this to morrow morning at 10 A. M., and the rear guard on no account to quit the ground until the whole of the troops which crossed the river to Lalpeora, have recrossed.

As Brigadier Wild is reported sick, Lieut.-Colonel Tulloch will command the rear guard. The Irregular Cavalry, attached to the rear guard, is to be distributed along the flanks of the baggage.

Camp Char Deh, Thursday, 14th April.

The force to march to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, in the same order as to-day; Lieut.-Col. Moseley to command the rear guard; Brigadier General McCaskill to arrange for the protection of the Infantry camp, and Brigadier White for that of the Cavalry.

Camp Alee Baghan, Friday, 15th April.

Our march to-day (as also yesterday) was a long and harassing one, but we left at an earlier hour; nevertheless the heat was exceedingly oppressive. For the last three days the heat has been excessive, and every officer's face seems to tell of the fact, for all have lost the skin from their noses, and some, have even lost it from a great part of the face. To morrow's march is a short one, and we shall be heartily glad in reaching Jellalabad. Many Officers from Jellalabad are in our camp, and are ready to jump out of their skins at being relieved from their very trying and confined situation.

Camp Jellalabad, Saturday, 16th April.

We approached the fortress of Jellalabad about half past seven this morning, after having had enough of the march from Jumrood since the 5th instant, and being 13 days in making 7 marches; many of the Officers had not the opportunity of partaking of a single breakfast since entering the Khyber Pass until arriving at this place. We found the garrison in the highest spirits and elated with their late encounter and success. Akbar Khan has proved himself a great coward; the infantry under him never approached our men, and the cavalry were seen beating and endeavouring to force the infantry to come towards us, but it was of no use. Akbar was not seen in the battle, but it is believed by some, that the wound in his right arm prevented his riding; he ought, nevertheless, to have been in the front and heat of the battle, and would have been there were he any thing of a commander. With him, it appears, discretion is the better part of valour—he, no doubt, thinks, "he that fights and runs away, lives to fight another day;" but his fighting is now all over. When he left this, it appears, he went direct to Looghman, and took off the prisoners towards Cabul; one or two of them, it is said, remoustrated against it, and talked of not going, they were immediately seized and pressed forward unceremoniously, and by this time, it is thought, they are safely lodged within the stone walls of Cabul. Camp followers are coming in daily; some are deficient of toes, and others have lost their fingers, the effect of cold.—A trumpeter belonging to the 5th Cavalry came in yesterday, and he gives out that many of his class are still in the hills, crawling about and begging their bread. The Fort of Jellalabad is now a place of great business. Supplies are coming in from all quarters, and there is difficulty in moving through the streets, owing to the number of Janwars carrying grain and produce for the Commissariat; it is thought, that Jellalabad will be the store house for our supplies, and that two complete Regiments will be left here. The three guns and howitzer captured from Akbar Khan are all recognized; two guns are from Nichol's Troop, the howitzer from Captain Backhouse's Mountain Train; the other gun is the brass Seikh gun, left by us in the Khyber Pass, and which Colonel Wild borrowed from Avitabli at Peshawur. Two Artillery men (Europeans) are with Akbar Khan, but as the shot fired from the enemy did no injury to our troops, and as the howitzer was found with a canister of grape in it, without a charge of powder, it is supposed that they were compelled to lay and manage the guns against their will, and the result confirms this opinion; as the men did not effect their escape, it is believed that a strong guard was kept over them, and that they were taken away before our soldiers got near to the enemy. We had no sooner arrived here, than orders were issued for a part of the force to retrograde, and the 10th Cavalry, with the 33d & 35th Native Infantry, and Captain Ferris's Jezailchees are under orders to march hence towards Peshawur, on Monday morning next, for the purpose of meeting and accompanying to Jellalabad Her Majesty's 31st Foot, a troop of Horse Artillery, the 6th Native Infantry, and four Ressalahs of 3rd Irregular Cavalry; Brigadier Monteath, C. B. to command. General Sale met with an accident a few days ago, he has broken one of his ribs; but he is now moving about, and appears in good health. We are awfully disgusted with our present lot, as we were recommended to reduce our baggage, to take with us only a few supplies, no comforts, &c. &c. and given fully to understand that we were to be back at Peshawur in twenty days. To oblige the General every one strove to the utmost, some of us came with one change of dress, and a single pair of shoe, and as to supplies, just a few bottles of wine and brandy, were all that were thought necessary. Our store is nearly out, our shoes worn off our feet, and now we are coolly informed that we are to move forward on the arrival of Bolton's brigade, so that there is not time to get any thing from Peshawur, and we must put up with all privations and miseries, and pocket the affront for the present; but, I think, a public demonstration will be made unless the pass is purchased, and our property can be sent for, and reach us before we move forward from Gundamuk. Sale's victory is a great one, and he will, no doubt, receive his reward at the hands of Government. He has taken the laurels that were intended to be worn by Pollock, but Akbar Khan would not have waited for our force coming up, and Sale only took him just in time. He had sent 3,000 Cavalry to oppose us in the Khyber Pass, and one gun drawn by mules, but these have not been seen since they left his camp. I suppose they have made a near cut for Gundamuk or Looghman. The country is in a sad state of alarm, and all are crying out that they are our friends, and would always have been so, had not Akbar Khan prevented it. The Khyberries give out that they lost six hundred men, and had many more than that number wounded. One report says, the pass is bought for 60,000 rupees, another report is, that 80,000 has already been paid for it, and a third report, that it is not yet bought, but that we are treating for it. Now is the best season of the year for our entering Cabul, I hope we shall be ordered to go on without waiting at Gundamuk—raze Cabul, Ghuznee, Candahar, and all strongholds to the ground, and return to Hindostan by Christmas day of the present year. Lord Ellenborough's advent is a lucky one, our force is sufficient for every purpose, and we only hope for his Lordship's orders to proceed with the work of destruction. No doubt the ladies and hostages, &c. will be given up for a trifling sum, but a few short days will disclose more than we have learnt for months.

Sunday, 17th April.

The weather is getting better daily, and I only hope our force may keep well and free from disease until the arrival of Bolton's Brigade. Fruit is not ripe at present, but in a month we shall have plenty of mulberries, but afterwards will come in, gradually, many kind of fruit. I believe we shall be able to send off a dawk daily from this, so you will hear pretty regularly from me. We have not had any newspapers since we left Jumrood, but as we are in treaty for the Khyber Pass, &c. all will be put in proper train in a few days, I hope.

Late letters from Colonel Bolton's brigade direct are not so encouraging regarding the progress of that force, as the contents of those, we were told some ago, had reached Simla. The camp had only reached Noushera on the 19th instant, and would not be at Peshawur before the 21st. There the brigade would have to remain for some days, in consequence of the very great scarcity of carriage. They had been informed they would find the pass open, but hoped such would not be the case, no doubt desirous of emulating the deeds of arms performed by the force which preceded them. It will be seen by our Jellalabad letter that a force was to retrograde from that place to meet, and if necessary assist, Colonel Bolton in his passage, through the Khyber, a movement which at once shews the determination of Government to send General Pollock forward.

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A subsequent letter from the same Brigade dated the 20th April, says that the pass had been bought and they would halt one day at Peshawur, and then proceed with the 33d N. I. which was supposed to be on its way to meet them. The route announced to the force is the Khyber, Jellalabad, Kabul, Ghuznee and Kandahar, to return to the Provinces by the Bolan pass. Our correspondent says, "this is to be done in eight months; This news has of course put us all in good spirits for we feared we should have to remain at Peshawur We can see the Khyber hills, and in five days more hope to be in the midst of them. It took us two days to cross the Indus."

The various sums announced in the papers received this morning have increased the total amount of the Kabul Relief Fund to Rs. 1,23,762.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842.

Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, will be found under the usual head. General Pollock has ordered a portion of his force to make a retrograde movement towards Ali Musjid, with the view of securing a safe passage through the Khybur defiles to Colonel Bolton's brigade, which will be accompanied by the whole of the stores, treasure, ammunition and private baggage of the army. As soon as the convoy reaches Jellalabad, it is supposed that immediate measures will be taken for an advance on Cabul.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 3d and Madras of the 4th instant. They contain no intelligence of importance.

The H. C. Steamer *Cleopatra*, Lieut. J. Bird, Commanding, arrived at Bombay early yesterday morning. She left Suez on the 25th April, and has brought London papers of the 6th of the same month. The following is a list of passengers.

Captain and Mrs. Powys.	Mr. Kouffinan.
Mrs. Short,	" Ferguson.
" Jefferies.	" Binning.
Captain Lowe. I. N.	" Searle.
" Martin.	" Collyer.
" Montizambert.	" Rankin. I. N.
" Kennedy.	FROM ADEN.
" Bower.	Major and Mrs. Hallum.
Mr. Reid,	Lieut. McDonald.
" Stewart.	Mr. Turner, I. N.

It appears that the departure from London of the Marseilles portion of the Overland mail was postponed until the 6th April in order to allow of the Home Government replying to, and sending out instructions based upon, the despatches which left Bombay on the 1st March. The most strenuous exertions are being made to augment the Military force of the country and by the next Mail we shall probably hear of a large number of Troops having actually left the United Kingdom for India; as a number of transports were already engaged for their conveyance. We regret to find that the holders of opium scrip have not the slightest prospect of receiving any immediate remuneration for the valuable property surrendered by them to Captain Elliot. The most remarkable feature in the month's news is Sir Robert Peel's bold project of recruiting the finances by the imposition of an income tax. This measure has excited much opposition out of Parliament, but there is no doubt that it will nevertheless become the law of the land. We shall content ourselves with presenting to our readers a few extracts from the latest English papers, and abstain from all forther comments until our next issue.

We are indebted to the *Bombay Government Gazette* extraordinary of Wednesday last, for the following order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, containing the official announcement of General Pollock's arrival at Jellalabad. It commences with some well deserved encomiums on the Major General and the troops under his command. Of Sir Robert Sale, and the troops who composed the Garrison of Jellalabad, Lord Ellenborough speaks in terms, which are no less happily conceived by the author, than richly merited by those to whom to they are addressed. All the Company's Troops who were engaged in the defence of the place are to wear a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad" on their colors and appointments. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and private is to receive a silver medal with the abovementioned device and inscription. The necessary application is also to be made through the Home authorities for obtaining Her Majesty's permission for similar rewards being granted to the officers and men of the 13th Light Infantry. When the regiments, which composed the long blockaded, but eventually victorious garrison, return to India, they are to be received at the cantonments through which they pass by all the troops at each station drawn up in review order with presented arms.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India,

Head Quarters, Allahabad, April 30th, 1842.

The Governor General has received a report from Major General Pollock, C. B. dated the 16th instant, announcing his arrival at Jellalabad.

The Major General has thus carried into effect the orders of the Government in a manner which entitles him to the highest approbation.

Receiving the command of the army at Peshawur under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he has in the midst of new and unforeseen embarrassments and disappointments, preserved a firm mind, and justly relying upon his own judgment, he has at last, with equal discretion and decision, accomplished the object he was directed to effect.

The Governor General requests Major General Pollock to accept his acknowledgments of the good service he has thus rendered to the Government of India, and trusts he will communicate to the gallant Officers and troops under his command, the entire satisfaction with which their conduct has been regarded on this occasion.

The Governor General has already in communicating the despatch from Major General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., dated the 7th instant, expressed his high sense of his services of that Officer and of the garrison of Jelalabad, terminating on that day by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had Colonel Dennie survived to enjoy it.

The garrison of Jellalabad having on that day achieved its safety by its own prowess, and being now reunited to the army by the movements of the force under the command of Major General Pollock, C. B., it remains only for the Governor General to testify his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of the Government and of their Country.

The Governor General is pleased to direct that the second company of the sixth battalion of Artillery shall bear upon its appointments, and the fifth regiment of Light cavalry upon its standards and appointments, and the thirty-fifth regiment of Native Infantry upon its colors and appointments, a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance and enterprize evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jellalabad.

The Governor General is likewise pleased, in conformity with the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, direct that "in order to give additional and lasting honors to the 35th Native Infantry, whilst it benefits the service generally, that corps shall hereafter be made a light infantry regiment the duties of which it is already so well acquainted with and has performed with so much zeal and spirit.

The Governor General is further pleased to direct that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the Garrison of Jellalabad on the seventh of April, 1842, such medals to be all similar, and to bear on one side a mural crown superscribed "Jelalabad" and on the other side the words "April 7th 1842."

The Government of India will present such medal to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, belonging to their service, and will request the home authorities to lay before her Majesty their most humble prayer that her majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the Major General Commanding, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in her Majesty's service, who formed part of the Garrison of Jellalabad, to receive and wear a medal similar to that which will be so presented to their brothers in arms.

The Govr. General, taking into consideration the many great privations to which the troops composing the garrison of Jellalabad were exposed during the blockade of that place, and the noble fortitude with which all such privations were borne, as well as the various losses the troops sustained, is pleased to direct that a donation of six months batta be made to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, European and Native, who composed the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April, 1842.

The Governor General will request his excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army to give instructions in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jellalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on their route to their cantonments, by all the troops at such Stations, in review order with presented arms.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. Geni. of India.
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.
Secretary to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

(True Copy.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
Secretary to Govt.

It is evident from the tenor of the above document that Lord Ellenborough fully appreciates the services of the army, and that his Lordship will do every thing in his power to conciliate their affections towards the Government, and to stimulate them to further exertions in maintaining and extending British influence in Afghanistan.

It is said that Sir George Arthur, formerly Governor of Van Diemen's land, is to be the new Governor of Bombay, and that he will arrive here by the steamer which brings the next mail. In this case we may expect him to reach this Presidency about the 6th or 7th proximo, unless the Home Government continue to detain the Marseilles despatch as they have done on the present occasion. This is by no means an improbable arrangement, pending the existing state of our our relations with Afghanistan. In this case the May mail will not reach Bombay until the 8th or 9th June.

From a Correspondent.

SUKKUR, 28*th April* 1842.—Shah Shoojah is dead, that I suppose you know. His death occurred thus.—During a conversation with some of his friends, he was advised, in order to shew his utter disregard of fear and his confidence in his *loving subjects*, to pitch a Tent outside the Balla Hissar.—He did so,—after he had been in the Tent, about an hour, he was informed *by a friend* that his Troops wanted money: to this he made no reply. *His friend* then called him a fool, and very coolly went to his horse, that was saddled outside the tent took his carbine therefrom, and pointing it at Shah Shoojah, shot him dead.—I much regret to inform you that the Ladies who were prisoners at Lughnan, have all been taken off to the Ghilzie Hils, *it is said for safety*, but I, and * * * * from whose letter I copy this,—suspect for a worse purpose,—or for a heavy ransom. Time will shew ——— The two Companies of the 22d have arrived, and as yet are very healthy: no appearance of Cholera, after they left Kurrachee: the Barracks are not yet quite finished.—Letters from Quetta, received to-day, mention that Brigadier England is dangerously ill and that they expect an attack daily. The officers who arrived with the 22d are Major Poole, Captains George and Tew, Lieutenants Smith and Stopford, Ensign Maycock and Dr. Campbell.—Troops here, very healthy.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS *at the* GENERAL MEETING *of the* CHAMBER OF COMMERCE *for the* THIRD QUARTER *of the official year* 1841-42, *held on Saturday the* 7th *May*, 1842.

PRESENT.

C. B. Skinner, Esq., Chairman.	R. Mc. Kim Esq.
S. D. Murray, Esq., Deputy do.	T. C. Donald, Esq.
J. A. Russell, Esq.	D. Miller, Esq.
M. F. Brownrigg, Esq.	J. S. Wooler, Esq.
T. R. Richmond, Esq.	W. Wallace, Esq.
T. Lancaster, Esq.	A. C. Maclean, Esq.
W. Frith, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
W. Graham, Esq.	J. Parsons, Esq.
J. Smith, Esq.	H. F. Owen, Esq.
	Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and unanimously elected Members of the Chamber:—

V. A. King, Esq., Proposed by E. Lyon, Esq., Seconded by Thomas Lancaster, Esq.; and W. Elsam, Esq., Proposed by T. R. Richmond, Esq. Seconded by H. F. Owen, Esq.

The Committee's Report of their proceedings for the past Quarter was then read, and it was

Proposed by M. F. Brownrigg, Esq.
Seconded by T. R. Richmond, Esq.,
Resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted by this Meeting, and that copies be sent to the papers for publication.

A Statement of the Chamber's Accounts was also submitted, exhibiting a Balance in favour of the Association of Rs. 5,196 9 2.

Some Cotton from Rutnagherry, produced experimentally by Mr. Elphinston, the Collector of that district, was then put up to Sale.

The first Lot, consisting of 36 bags (each containing 1 Surat Maund) of Sea Island Cotton, apparently stained, was knocked down at Rs. 142 per Bombay Candy of 7 cwt.

The second lot, consisting of 23 bags of Concanee" or "Bourbon" Cotton, went off at Rs. 140 per candy.

The third, consisting of 2 Maunds of a Hybrid Burbon, was knocked down at Rs. 172 per candy.

A fourth lot, consisting of about 18½ Maunds of foul "Sea Island" and "Concanee" Cotton, was sold at the rate of Rs. 30 per candy.

The competition for the three first lots was very spirited.

There being no further business to transact, thanks were voted to Mr. Skinner for his conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting terminated.

(Signed) C. B. SKINNER, Chairman.

Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the Third Quarter of the official year 1841-42.

I.—TRADE.

WITH ZANZIBAR.—Your Committee are happy to observe from a letter they have recently received from Mr. R. B. Norsworthy, of Zanzibar, that the measures adopted by them, in bringing to the notice of Government, and making public, the attempts of the Imaum of Muscat and his officers to obstruct commercial operations in that Port, have been attended with some good effects. Mr. Norsworthy, in the communication referred to, states that a change for the better has already taken place, and that the custom master, Shiram, whose conduct was at first so reprehensible, has, in particular, manifested of late a disposition to act impartially in the discharge of his duties. Your Committee trust that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue.

WITH THE CLYDE.—A short time subsequent to the last General Meeting, your Committee received a reply to their enquiry respecting the grant of advances on shipments to the Clyde,—Government announcing that the opium agent and superintendent of stationery had been instructed to make such advances, the bills being drawn, payable in London.

II.—PRODUCE.

COTTON FROM RUTNAGHERRY.—Your Committee have received from Mr. Elphinston, the Collector of Rutnagherry, another batch of "Sea Island" and "Concanee" cotton, each variety consisting of two qualities, "clean," and "stained," and the whole weighing about 79 Surat maunds, or 4 candies. These will be put up to sale at the close of the present meeting, in 4 lots,—the first containing 36 bags of clean Sea Island—the second 23 bags of clean "Bourbon" or "Concanee," the third 2 bags of Hybrid Bourbon—and the fourth 18½ bags of stained "Sea Island" and "Bourobn or Concanee."

At the same time with the above, the two small packages of cotton,—raised respectively from Pernambuco and New Orleans seed, which are now on the table for inspection, were received. They are both, as will be seen, very fine samples, and the "Pernambuco" must appear particularly so, when it is considered that it is the produce of plants which have long been growing in Rutnagherry, and not the result of any recent experiment. Having been sent as specimens only, the quantity is too small to allow of their being put up to sale.

Mr. Elphinston has also favored the Chamber with some very interesting remarks, and statements, respecting the cultivation of the "Sea Island" and "Concanee" cotton in the collectorate of Rutnagherry. The Committee have always been of opinion that of these two varieties, the latter will prove of infinitely greater value as it would not bring so high a price as the "Sea Island" variety, yet from being more extensively used, it would always find a market when the other might prove unsaleable at its relative value. The "Concanee" is a description of cotton that would be generally employed; and as it can be brought into the market at a more reasonable price, its consumption would of course be much more considerable. The net profit on the production of this article for two years, on a price of ground about 4¼ begas in extent, was estimated at Rs. 32. 9. 0; but the plant being a perennial, and it's cultivation involving little expence after the first year, while the produce increases annually, this sum cannot be considered as bearing any proportion to the profits of production for a more extended period. The "Concanee" grown at Rutnagherry seems to yield a larger crop than the average of that of the indigenous cotton in the Madras Collectorates, and the return has exceeded by three-fold the average quantity of Bourbon Cotton produced from an equal extent of land in the Broach Zillah. Though the Committee have spoken of this Cotton as "Concanee," they continue to think that it must be the produce of Bourbon seed sown in the Zillah many years ago, and which, contrary to the genrally received opinion on this point, has not degenerated by being subjected for a long period to the influence of the climate and soil of this country. Not only is the stable very similar to that of the Native Bourbon, but there is a close resemblance between the characteristics of the two plants; and this circumstance, taken in connection with the fact of experiments in the cultivation of Bourbon Cotton having been extensively made in the Deccan and Dharwar in 1829, seems to afford strong grounds for such a conclusion. Mr. Elphinston too, now concurs in the opinion; and they observe, that throughout this observations, the cotton in question is styled Bourbon, and not, as formerly, Concanee.

Conceiving the extention of the cultivation of so fine a product, to be an object of much importance to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, your committee have addressed Government on the subject, and recommended that some experiment may be made on a larger scale, and under Government authority, in the collectorate of Rutnagherry, with a view to ascertaining whether the Cotton can be produced to any considerable extent, and at what cost. They have not as yet received any reply to this Letter, but there seems much reason to hope that their suggestion will be eventually acted upon. Even so far back as January 1841, the committee in their Letter to Government on the cultivation of Cotton, alluded to Rutnagherry as an excellent field for experiment, and the success of Mr. Elphinston's subsequent efforts, has quite confirmed their impression respecting it.

COTTON FROM BROACH.—A short time ago your Committee received from Government samples of American and Native Cotton produced at Broach under the direction of Mr. Stephenson, and cleaned with the American Sawgin; and were requested to give their opinion as to the quality of them. On inspection, the specimen of Native Cotton was found to be of good quality, well cleaned, and but little, if at all, injured by the process of ginning, while the American appeared to have suffered greatly from this cause. The singularity of the circumstance, that the American Cotton, for the cleaning of which the American Gin was of course well adapted, should be cut by the operation, and the Native variety, which had never been perfectly well cleaned by it, escape injury, led the Committee to suppose that some mistake had been made in marking the packages, and it was consequently deemed advisable, in furnishing Govt. with their report, to request that some inquiry might be made on the subject. The Govt. referred to Mr. Stephenson, for an explanation, and he stated, that the American cotton had been injured in its growth from various causes, and a short rotten staple produced, the fibres of which, breaking in the process of ginning, gave the whole the appearance of having been cut by the action of the machine. The Cotton which was ginned, indeed was a portion of the batch produced by the American planters previous to their quitting India, and which, as is well known was of very inferior growth. This, therefore, could hardly be considered fair trial; but the specimen of native cotton was of good quality, and the new process having succeeded so well in this instance, there can be no doubt that whenever *applied to a good stapled cotton*, the result will be quite as favorable.

THE AMERICAN GINS.—*In compliance with the re*quest of Government, a deputation from the Chamber attended at the Gun-carriage manufactory this day, and the working of two American Saw-Gins, one altered previous to Mr. Stephenson's arrival in Bombay, and the other adapted by himself to the cleaning of the Cotton of this country. The first of these appeared to work well, nor did the cotton seem to be injured to any extent by the process; while the other would *not work* at all—and therefore the Deputation can give no opinion on it. Mr. Stephenson stated that his first experiments with it had succeeded to admiration, and that he could not account for its going out of order at this particular moment of trial. As this was a point the deputation were unable to explain, they recommended him to be satisfied with the first named machine, which, from what they had seen, appeared sufficiently to answer its purpose.

MEMORIAL ON THE FAILURE OF THE EXPERIMENT AT BROACH.—Your Committee stated in their last Report that the Memorial to the Hon'ble Court of Directors respecting the failure of the experiment conducted in Guzerat by the American Cotton planters, had been retained by the Government, pending a reference to the parties whose conduct had been reflected upon. Shortly after the departure of the Steamer of the 1st March, they addressed a letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Reid, requesting to be informed if the document had been forwarded by that opportunity, and if not, when it was likely to be transmitted. They were acquainted in reply, that the references made to the different parties had not been answered, but that Government would have no objection to send home the Memorial if it were submitted in triplicate, as usual in such cases,—requesting the Court however, to defer their consideration of the subjete, till the whole of the facts were laid before them. The Committee consented to this arrangement, and the Memorial was accordingly despatched by the Steamer of the 1st April.

LABER KORE, AND RATRA COTTON.—Captain Jacob has recently sent from Belawul, for the inspection of your Committee, two specimens of Laber Kore and Ratra Cotton. Laber Kore, from which the Cotton takes its name, is a small spot of ground near Mangrole, which, though only two hundred beegas in extent, has long been celebrated for the excellence of the Cotton it produces. From 1000 to 1200 maunds is the total quantity annually grown; and it sells in the Local Market at about 8 rupees per candy higher than the common produce, and in Bombay at Rs. 15 at 20 per candy in advance of the price of Broach and Surat Cotton. The other variety, the Ratra, is also produced near Mangrole, on a piece of land not much larger than the locality of the "Laber Kore," and it fetches a price about 3 rupees per candy less than the latter. Your Committee were of opinion that the samples sent by Capt. Jacob were much inferior to the "Laber Kore" generally brought to this market, though both descriptions were better than any qualities now here. The value set upon them was Rs. 92 at 95 per candy.

MULBERRY TREE, MAURITIUS SUGAR CANE, &c. IN THE DECCAN.—Your Committee have been favored by the Revenue Commissioner with an interesting extract of a letter from the Collector of Poonah, relative to the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, the Mauritius Sugar Cane, &c in the Poonah Collectorate. They are happy to find that at the date of this communication, (23d Dec. 1841) the plantation of the Mulberry Tree was proceeding most satisfactorily under the Superintendence of Mr. Mutti. The excellent system adopted by him had worked an almost magical effect among the natives,—the apathy and indifference formerly exhibited by them having wholly disappeared, and the religious prejudices of the Brahmins, even, having been overcome by the claims of self interest. These people do not now, it seems, hesitate to deprive the worm of life, in order to wind the silk from the Coccon, and many more would readily employ themselves in this manner, did Mr. Mutti's arrangements admit of it. This is an interesting and gratifying fact, and as nothing would more directly tend to promote the Agricultural prosperity of India, than a relinquishment of the pernicious observances of caste, it is to be hoped that before long, we shall hear of some further sacrifice of the same nature.

Mr. Mutti had made, it appears, 108 lbs. of silk in the year 1841, and had he not been compelled from the insufficiency of leaves for the nurture of the worms, to restrict his operations within narrow limits, a much greater quantity could have been manufactured. In the mean time the plantations were being rapidly extended, so that during the present year the amount of produce will doubtless be greatly increased.

The cultivation of cotton was on the increase in the Collectorate, and the New Orleans variety was considered likely to succeed in one of the Purgunnahs.

The Natives appeared eager to engage in the cultivation of the Mauritius Sugar-cane, and had planted fifty beegas of Land with it, independent of the 100 beegas cultivated under contract with the manager of the Sugar manufactory at Hewra. But as the European inhabitants of Poonah and Nuggur were the chief consumers of the Sugar made in the establishment, and as the produce of the 100 beegas had been hitherto found sufficient for their wants, it was feared the proprietors of the additional land would be losers by their speculation, and that there was but little prospect of a further extension of the cultivation. The cane would soon be abundantly grown, were there a market for the sugar. Your Committee would however observe, that there is an extensive market for Sugar at the Presidency, but unless it could be brought from the Deccan on terms so as to compete with the foreign description imported, there can never be much encouragement to extend the cultivation.

Potatoes, it appears, of excellent quality, are produced extensively in the Poonah Collectorate, where they were originally introduced by Dr. Gibson.

INDIGO.—About the time of the last General meeting, your Committee received a letter from Captain Ottley, of the 26th Regt., respecting the manufacture of Indigo in Candeish, where two of his sons had established a manufactory. Some few days afterwards, a sample of the dye, which had previously been submitted to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, arrived, and they then had the pleasure of reporting on it's quality. It was considered a fair article, but heavier and harder than the common run of Bengal Indigo: defects, however, which longer and more extensive practice in the manufacture would no doubt be found to remove.

Captain Ottley's letter contained a good many interesting observations regarding his Son's proceedings, but as it has been generally circulated, your Committee need not now call the attention of the meeting to it's contents.

BABOOL SEED.—The East India and China Association have been unable to obtain any opinion on this seed samples of which, it will be remembered, were furnished by Drs. Gibson and Riddell, and sent home for a Report as to its supposed use in forming a dye for blackening leather. It does not appear to be at all known in the markets, and neither Botanists, Oil-crushers, nor Chemists—for all have been applied to—can give and account respecting it's properties or uses. Your Committee find the following remarks on the *bark* of the Babool Tree in a letter from Dr. Burn, to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal:—"The *bark* of the Babool is the most useful of all for *curing* leather; without it the leather bags and ropes used by the Ryots, and called the *coop*, could not be cured."

COTTON OIL.—Mr. Fenwick, of Kunhur, has addressed a letter to your Committee regarding this product, which he conceived might prove to be an article of commerce, either here, or at home. It is not known in this market,—but your Committee have requested that a sample may be sent down, for transmission to England for opinion.

SALTPETRE.—Some specimens of saltpetre, produced in Guzerat—have been received from Messrs. Grey and Co., to whom they were furnished by Capt. Lucas, of the Artillery, Ahmedabad. They have been made over to a chemist for analysis, but the result has not yet been ascertained.

III.—CUSTOMS.

Some short time ago, a demand was made by the Collector of Customs on a firm connected with the Chamber, for the amount of export duty due on a quantity of coals, which had been transhipped by the house in question, for exportation by another party. The case having been brought to the notice of your Committee, and it appearing from the papers laid before them, that the error had arisen from the Firm not having mentioned, in their application for permission to tranship, the name of the actual exporter, they addressed a letter to the collector on the subject, calling his attention to the fact of transhipment and exportation being two distinct transactions both frequently effected, certainly, by the same individual, but at any time liable to be performed by different parties,—and recommending that in order, to prevent confusion, two forms of notes should henceforth be used—one for the signature of the *transhipper*, and the other for that of the *exporter*.

The Collector, however, declined to adopt the improvement suggested, on the ground that when the transhipper is also the exporter, one note is sufficient, and when it is otherwise, it only requires to be so stated.

IV.—POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Your Committee have despatched to the London East India and China Associations a letter containing observations on the present inefficient state of the Indian Post offices, with a view to this important subject being brought prominently to the notice of the home authorities.

They have also requested that a representation may be made respecting the delay which has arisen in carrying into operation the new scheme of optional pre-payment of Indian letters.

CHARGE OF POSTAGE ON PRE-PAID LETTERS.—A reply has been received from the Post Master General to the Committees's letter on this subject, which was alluded to in the last report. The Letters on which foreign postage was charged appear to have arrived at Alexandria, loose, by *French Steamers*, and to have been posted there, in consequence, in the ordinary manner. The error therefore must have been committed at the General Post office at home; and your committee have furnished Mr. Escombe, at his request, with the envelope of one of the letters, in order that a reference may be made thither on the subject.

DETENTION OF BOXES OF GOODS AT SUEZ. Your Committee some days since brought to the notice of Government the fact of some boxes, containing goods &c. having been detained at Suez, in consequence of the refusal of the commander of one of the Hon'ble Company's steam packets to bring them on to Bombay. The reply of Government to this communication stated that it was conceived the complaint arose from the application of the 8th clause of the rules published under date the 20th November 1838, and that "the great number of passengers accommodated during the recent voyages, was, besides, a sufficient reason why that clause should have been rigidly acted upon. Upon this point the commanders must be entrusted with a discretionary power, and Government had no reason to suppose that they had in any instance exercised the discretion improperly."

The clause referred to runs as follows:

"No more packages will be received on board than can be conveniently stowed away in each vessel, and in no case is more than 7 tons weight altogether to be received in any one of the Steam Packets."

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.—In compliance with the resolution passed at the last General Meeting, your Committee have revised this scale, and it is intended shortly to submit the intended alterations to a General Meeting of the Mercantile community, in order that they may receive the necessary sanction.

PRESENT TO THE CHAMBER. Your committee have received from Mr. Mutti, the Supt. of silk culture, copies of his publication on Mulberries, Worms, and Silk, both in Mahratta and English, and also of a translation of his address to the Ryots of the Deccan who cultivated the Mulberry tree, For this mark of attention, your Committee have tendered their best acknowledgements.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1840-41.—The Committee regret that the publication of this volume has been so long delayed; but from the improved arrangements which have recently been made in the printing department, they have reason to believe that their Reports will for the future appear with much greater expedition.

T. J. A. SCOTT.
Secretary C. C.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

We are happy to hear that Ball Gungadhur Shastree has been appointed to act as Professor of Natural Philosophy* during the absence of Mr. Orlebar, on sick leave.

On Thursday last Thomas Aymers, the Commander; James Campbell, the Mate; and Thomas Flett, the Second Mate of the *Voluna*, from Greenock, were committed to the Country Goal, by Mr. Danvers, to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions for assaults, during the voyage out, on certain of the seamen. Though in possession of what we consider an unbiassed history of the transactions which have resulted in this committal, and though aware of exaggerated and distorted accounts being in private circulation, we do not consider ourselves at liberty to enter into particulars at this stage of the proceedings.—*May* 10.

*This is partly erroneous. The department of *natural philosophy* has been for long time conducted by another gentleman and not by Mr. Orlebar. Bali Gungadhur Shastree has been appointed to act as Professor of *Matuematics*.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We have been given to understand, that out of forty-five men of the artillery (recruits), sent to Allahabad, last month, on the *Berhampooter*, steamer, four died on the passage. The cabin in which they were stowed was just abaft the boilers, the dimensions about 24 × 24 feet. The sickness, which appears to have been cholera, is in some measure attributed to the badness of the provisions, as some of the casks, when opened, stunk very much, and the men frequently threw their allowance overboard.—*Hurkaru, April* 30.

PRESCRIPTION FOR CHOLERA IN A NATIVE, WHICH NEVER FAILS IF TAKEN IN TIME, SAY IN ONE OR TWO HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK.—To a wine glass of brandy, add one of water, with two tea spoons full, or 200 drops of Laudanum, and ten drops of the oil of peppermint. Mix all together and cork up in a bottle, if to be sent to a native's house at a distance. When to be used shake the bottle, and half of the quantity to be given in the first dose, made as warm as the patient can drink it. If retained on the stomach for one minute, cover him up, with a rujye, or blanket, for a few minutes, until a hot perspiration takes place in the forehead, when the cure is effected. Then take the rujye off and throw a sheet or chudder over him, and keep a man by him to make him sleep for 4 or 5 hours, until the fumes of the spirits and laudanum have gone off in perspiration, and he will rise quite well. If late in giving the medicine, the first dose may be rejected, wait for 10 or 15 minutes, and then give the half of what remains made warm. If the second be rejected, 20 minutes after give a third dose, and, when retained for a minute, cover up, for a hot perspiration, as beforementioned. After the cure is effected, if great heat in the stomach with thirst remains, then give 4 grains of calomel in a little sugar, and it will carry off the heat in an hour or two. If very thirsty, toast water, only a wine glass of it at a time, will soon allay it.

With Brahmins, who will not take our liquids, give three grains of opium, a pill about the size of a marrow fat pea, and hot ginger-tea, prepared in his own house and properly sweetened with sugar-candy. This, if taken in time, answers the same purpose as the spirit and laudanum. Should he require a second dose, give a smaller pill of two grains, and if a third only one grain. Ginger-tea is made by bruising four pieces of dry ginger on a stone, and then boiling it in a quart of water for 10 or 15 minutes.

Good laudanum requires 2 chittacks of opium to be dissolved in a bottle of brandy, or sprits of wine, with 2 nutmegs, and the same weight in cloves, and also cinnamon, ground fine and put into the bottle, kept in the sun for 5 days and well shook.—*Ibid.*

THE AUNUNDCHUNDER AND HARRIOTT.—The Moulmein teak-built barque *Aunundchunder*, 203⅔ tons old measurement, was yesterday put up for sale by public auction at the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, and after a few offers on the part of some native bidders, was bought in by the owners for the sum of eleven thousand rupees.

Immediately afterwards, the wreck and cargo of the barque *Harriott*, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire a few days since, were offered for disposal by public auction. At the time that the vessel sunk off the Esplanade she had received on board three hundred tons of saltpetre, besides sugar and a large quantity of raw silk. This consideration, however, did not materially affect the bidding, as it was generally understood that the copper of the reck could only be recovered, and that with the greatest difficulty. The lot was ultimately knocked down at eleven hundred and ninety rupees, although it was asserted that the wreck is at a low valuation worth five thousand. This ill-fated vessel belonged to Seames, the extensive shipowners of Blackwall.—*Ibid.*

FEROZEPORE.—We understand, that arrangements are now in progress for the immediate construction of Lines at Ferozepore, for the accommodation of a Regiment of European Infantry, in the vicinity of the present cantonments. We also learn, that in the selection of a site for the above purpose, particular regard is to be had to the probable location, at that station, of at least one Troop of Horse Artillery.—*Ibid, May* 2.

Letters from Benares announce the death of Lieut. Thos. C. H. D'Oyley of the 45th Regt. N. I., of spasmodic cholera.—*Englishman, May* 2.

We are sorry to learn, that Lieut. Lake, of H. M.'s 28th regiment, who has recently arrived from New South Wales, to join, we believe, one of the regiments under this presidency, was attacked with cholera and sank under it in the fort yesterday.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. SCOTT.—The following tribute to the memory of the late JAMES SCOTT, Esq. has been handed to us by a Masonic friend—

"The late lamented Mr. SCOTT was a distinguished member of the Masonic craft: he was formerly member of an ancient Lodge in Scotland, and while residing at Madras was a zealous member of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity No. 1. and of the Provincial Grand Lodge, of which he was for a

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long while the Treasurer. Previous to his late visit to England, he was an active manager of the charities of the craft of this Presidency, which have lost in him a most liberal, and cheerful though unostentatious contributor. The widows and orphans who are at present dependent on or supported from the funds of the fraternity, have lost by the late melancholy bereavement, a friend and benefactor of no ordinary stamp.

The feeling of deserved esteem in which Mr. Scott was held by the Madras community, was fully evidenced by the numerous assemblage which attended his funeral in the burial ground of St. George's Cathedral, on the evening of Friday last, and by hoisting the flags of the shipping in the roads half mast high on the melancholy occasion. A just and feeling tribute was paid to the memory of the deceased by his eloquent friend and countryman, the Rev. R. K. Hamilton of St Andrew's Church, on Sunday last, when a sermon preached on behalf of the Afghan sufferers, naturally brought to mind that liberal and open hearted member of our community, whom the decrees of a mysterious Providence had so suddenly removed from among us.—*Spectator, May 4.*

We regret to announce the death of Captain Wynter of the 11th Regiment N. I., which happened at the Presidency on Saturday. Captain Wynter had arrived from Jubhulpoor but a few days previous; he was much enfeebled by sickness and was about to proceed to England on sick certificate. This casualty promotes Brevet Captain Farran and Ensign Benson to the superior grades.—*Ibid.*

We also learn the death of Captain Foskett, 10th Regiment N. I. at Secundrabad, on the 24th ultimo. By this casualty Brevet Captain Henderson and Ensign Ross are respectively promoted.—*Ibid.*

Application was made, we understand, by the Madras Government, to establish a provisional depot for the Regiment of this Presidency now on Foreign Service, but this has been refused by the Bengal Government. We are only surprised that our Government did not in this case act on their own responsibility,—the measure was so obvious that there could have been little need to subject it to the refusal which every measure for the benefit of the Madras Army, is certain to meet with in Bengal, while the present sinister influence prevails in the Council Chamber. We trust however that Lord Ellenborough will at no distant period look into these matters and set them right—that they are grossly prejudicial to the interest of the service is evident enough to all, except those within the magic influence of the ditch. To this influence, we trust his Lordship will ever remain impervious—the name ever remain of its baneful consequences, is "Legion."—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the Indian Press.

Sir Jasper Nicoll and Mr. Clerk.—A few days ago we received a letter from a north-western direction, which we had not leisure to notice at the moment, and which has since been laid aside to make room for accounts of, and comments on, our late successes under the respective leadings of Pollock and of Sale. But there is one part of it, which, as expressing what we understood to be very general opinions in the quarter alluded to, and relating to a subject which must have further investigation (because the official character of several high functionaries is involved in the decision) we feel bound to put before our readers, and that part is as follows: —

'Lord Ellenborough seems to be resolved to find out the truth. But will he go further than General Elphinstone, and order an enquiry into the cause of such an inefficient force as that under Colonel Wylde being sent? I assert it here *as a fact*, that George Clerk, the *moment he heard* of the insurrection at Cabul— ordered a force of sufficient strength and quality to have gone through the Khyber, and to reach Jellalabad by the 2d of January, and it could have reached Jugdulluck, nay even Tezeen in ample time to have saved the lives of all the Cabul fugitives who had come *that far*. Clerk ordered not only the four Native Regiments who accompanied Wilde; but at the same time ordered a Regiment of Cavalry, a Regiment of Europeans, and ample Artillery. These were all ready, and the Artillery, were to have passed the Sutlege the very morning that an express reached Ferozepore forbidding them to move, but one express was not sufficient in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, and a second followed—a letter accompanying each to the General Commanding at Kurnaul—conveying His Excellency's wishes (for *reasons* they did not contain (peremptorily to forbid those troops from moving. When Colonel Wilde reached Peshawar, there was no organized opposition amongst the Khyberies, but Colonel Wilde thought (and he cannot be blamed for it,) that it would be most rash to tempt the Khyber Chiefs, with such an immense Convoy of money and stores, as he was ordered to escort, without *one gun*, for those which the Siks gave, and were demanded, as a *dernier* resort, were known to be quite unserviceable and proved to be so. The Halt which necessarily followed at Peshawar appeared like fear, and the Khyber Chiefs resolved on opposition. The results which have followed need not be detailed; they are known to all. In*ention*, without the fear of contradiction, that had the Commander-in-Chief been in Calcutta instead of being in Upper India, Sale would have been relieved, the greater part of the Cabul fugitives saved, and Ghuznee would *not* have surrendered. Clerk, like a man of sound judgment, saw at one glance what ought to be done He gave his orders accordingly, and no general officer commanding a division in upper India would have hesitated one moment, in complying with any requisitions from Clerk at such a time and on such an occasion; but in an evil hour, all was upset by the Commander-in-Chief, I believe the Adjutant General of the Army is responsible to Government for his acts, and if Lord Ellenborough will call upon General Lumley to give his reasons why such an inefficient force was sent, in the first instance, he will find that old, but good, and often traduced officer, not only gave it as his opinion that the force ordered by clerk should be sent, but protested against their not being sent. These acts cannot and ought not to be viewed by men of sense as errors of judgment; they are faults of the first magnitude. Acts, on the performing or non-performing of which the lives of thousands of human beings, the honor and character of nations depend, and which no after conduct can reclaim, never can be forgiven as errors of judgment. It is Lord Ellenborough's bounden duty to sift all this to the bottom, and to bring the whole to light, without fear and without favor. Let him but do so, and a new era of splendour and glory will commence with his Government of India. It is impossible for me to express the sensation which has been caused in upper India by the few acts already done by his Lordship; all look forward with a pure conviction that we must under such a man succeed in every thing; and it must be so if he insists on the highest as well as the lowest doing their duty, and bringing them to account if they do not.'

Our own sole wish is to have justice done, in this case, no matter on whom either praise or blame may fall in the attainment of that desirable and salutary end; and accordingly we have ere now published versions of the matter, exonerating, as well as those implicating, the Commander-in-chief; but however the malarrangement arose, we have not the smallest doubt that the want of guns with Wild's brigade has been productive of very serious political and military detriment,—a detriment not dwarfed nor obscured by the greatness or the effulgence of subsequent success. Our correspondent is quite correct in saying that the Adjutant General is responsible to the Government for any improper act on the part of the Commander-in-chief, to which he, the Adjutant General, is assenting, or against which (if it be a case of high importance) he does not protest,—and, indeed, he has, if not the *very* privilege of Council—entering a minute on the subject, yet the equivalent one of formally recording his dissent among the Government archives. We have not sufficient information on the particular point now debated to enable us to pledge ourselves to our readers for the accuracy of any of the versions under public review, but our present impression is that Mr. Clerk made a requisition for a differently appointed force from the one that actually in the first instance was despatched, and that there would have been artillery *then* sent if he had had his way; but whether General Boyd's removal from the Sirhind Division, by the Commander in-chief, was in consequence of his having complied with Mr. Clerk's demand, or refused any part of it, we cannot pretend to say; nor are we even certain whether at the period alluded to the Adjutant General had rejoined Head Quarters. It is our belief, however, that the fault in question—respecting the Artillery—rests at the door of the Commander-in-chief, and that such is the view of the case that has been communicated to the home authorities,—as Lord Auckland will probably explain when he comes upon his political defence in Parliament. Meanwhile, be the matter as it may there can be no formal enquiry into it *here*, such as that intended for the proceedings of General Elphinstone, Colonel Palmer, and the Cabool Politicals; because the Commander-in-chief will have left us (and at any rate such an enquiry into *his* conduct, or any enquiry that might put *him* on his defence, would be locally inexpedient) and he will then cease to be amenable to any course of investigation that could, with any convenience, *or good to the public service*, be adopted. We think the Adjutant General's main failing all along has been a too great forbearance in pressing his official opinions at Head Quarters—a kind of apathy, in fact, which prevented him from making a stand, because he saw no reason to expect success—and for so much of what we *must* call dereliction he cannot escape uncensured; for he has a great trust reposed in him, and he is bound to execute it with practical zeal and firmness, as well as with virtual fidelity to his employers. If our correspondent's notion is right, that an effective force pushed on, on Clerk's plan, at that time, might have got through the Khyber (that we think probable enough) and penetrated as far as Tezeen—thus saving many of the Cabool fugitives, and giving a great moral as well as military check to the rebellion, by relieving Sale from his then great apparent jeopardy—then, indeed, whoever is answerable for the prevention of that prompt measure, has a fearful responsibility on his head—and on his soul.—*Englishman, April 30.*

Spirit of the European Press.

The Invasion of Afghanistan.—Our readers will find in another column an able letter signed "Civis," clearly and forcibly demonstrating the utter impolicy of the advance in Affghanistan which has ended so calamitously for British arms and honour. It is indeed a movement which seems more wild and unjustifiable every minute that we spend in thinking of it. What could have been gained by it. What has been lost? Let any one read an account of the country through which our troops have had to pass—of the character of that people which has been raised against us—of the vices of that despot whom we have attempted to impose upon them. Mountainous defiles, impracticable in the winter by the very force of the seasons themselves; held by a population of hardy and ferocious savages—robbers by trade many of them, and murderers by religion. This is the territory we covet—these are the subjects of whose allegiance we are ambitious. Scared into doing something by the phantom of advancing Russian influence, we have done just what was most likely to make that phantom a reality. Instead of quietly meeting the threatening danger, if it was a danger, in its own way, we have rushed into a quarrel with a kind of bewildered panic, as if Hindostan was going to be carried by a *coup de main* from Moscow. We have made a blind plunge forwards *at* nothing, but *into* a country till now equally indifferent to England or Russian interests, but from henceforth converted into our deadly enemy by our unprovoked attack upon its independence. We wanted a frontier. The Affghans were such; connected by no ties of blood or religion or habit or long co-operation with any of our enemies—hostile by position to some, and swayed merely by regard to their own immediate interests and independence any alliance which they might form with the distant Emperor of all the Russias must in its nature have been mere paper.—subject to very summary revocation upon a higher bid from the English when the real occasion arrived. What did we apprehend from them? Their hostitility? Then why arouse it? Still more, why rush forward to meet it in those mountain passes in which alone it was formidable? A free passage to our enemies? The apprehension is childish if urged as a reason for an immediate and hazardous war. The enemy is not in existence, the regiments are not even on paper, against whom we are struggling or command of the Khyberie passes. And if this Russian Grand Army, with all its commissariat provided and its alliances formed, were really on its march against us, which would be easier, to persuade or to compel a tribe of Mahometan robbers to oppose the entry into their own country of the Czar's conquering forces? Are such strangers apt to be hospitably received by such occupants? Are ignorant and bigoted mountaineers, who understand little but their own independence, apt to be prejudiced in favour of an enormous regular army which comes to them with a request for passage, but a plain reality of occupation? All these jealousies which must have acted so forcibly in our favour, if, which is improbable enough we even stood in need of their assistance, we merged, by our own arbitrary acts, in a firm hatred of ourselves, which will now hail anything as a friend which is a foe to England. This must have been the case, even had that miserable success which consists in occupying a few principal cities of a hostile country proved permanent. We must have taught the mass of the people to distrust and hate us; we must have formed and bound together by that common hatred (one of the strongest of human bonds) a body of ready friends for all who came to threaten our prosperity; we must, *too, as is well urged by our correspondent, have shortened*, as well as facilitated, the march of our enemy. The very aim of our late India policy amounted to this—that we should bring on the critical conflict in a situation removed as far as possible from our own allies and resources—that by hastening to meet our opponent we should save him the loss, and fatigue, and risk of coming the whole way to meet us. Such would have been success. These were the advantages for the chance of which a British army was risked in Affghanistan.

Such success has not been granted to us. We have lost 13,000 men of that army, and may lose more. We have lost the credit of success by the most complete and disastrous overthrow that our arms ever suffered in India. The first are gone for ever; the last we have to regain as we can, by more bloodshed, knowing ourselves meantime to be engaged in an uncalled for and unprofitable quarrel—a quarrel which as we began it without excuse, so, at best, we shall have to end it by a mere empty assertion of our power;—necessary, indeed, in this dreadful conjuncture, but unaccompanied by any useful or safe acquisition of friends, or honour, or treasures, or territory—an occupation perilous and unprofitable to maintain—suffering, with no object but infliction—loss of men and money, with no recompense but a demonstration. Such is the course to which we are pledged by the fatal policy of the Indian Government. Such is the course which we must indeed pursue with promptitude, and vigour, and unfaltering decision, but with a heavy heart, and no thankful feelings towards those who have bound us to it.

It is not without cause that we dwell on this side of the question. Public opinion is yearly brought to bear more closely on our distant Indian policy. We wish to that power yet more and more increased, and the progress or consolidation of our Oriental Empire ruled by the laws of European and Christian wisdom and equity: and we trust that the present startling lesson is one which may perhaps impress some who would have thought somewhat more lazily about the iniquity of the matter, if it had not been joined with an equal degree of misfortune. When usurpation has proved unsuccessful, and was from the beginning plainly inexpedient, we stand a chance of getting things called by their right names.

And now who are chargeable with all this? This is a very practical question; to be answered at our leisure, but which must be answered fully. Those who planned, those who executed; those who have shown themselves incapable, those who appointed men whom they ought to have known io be incapable; those who have been weak, or selfish, or careless, or rash or unprincipled, must be made to answer for the malperformance of those functions of which they have adopted the responsibility. Unless we grievously mistake the feelings of the English public, they will be as demanding an explanation as they will in meeting the consequences of their reverse.

Finally, without any desire to give to a national loss the character of a party triumph, we must observe that the late Government at least have made themselves, with unusual distinctness, responsible for the acts of Lord Auckland in the administration of India affairs. It will probably be remembered by most of our readers, that Lord Heytesbury, who had been actually appointed to that charge by the last Conservative Government, was, by a pointed and rather strong act of their successors, set aside in favour of Lord Auckland. Upon a motion of Mr. Praed's with reference to that appointment, Sir J. C. Hobhouse defended it on the following grounds: —

"If Lord Heytesbury," he said, "had under these circumstances gone out, did not the hon gentleman think, and would he not feel himself bound in candour to confess, that the present Ministry would have been responsible for the acts of that noble Lord? * * * * Had Lord Heytesbury gone out, he would have had to receive his instructions from the present Government; and supposing he had received instructions from the office he had the honour to hold, would not the Government and himself have been answerable for the noble Lord's administration of the affairs of India? Then that was the real long and short of the objection. The King's Government had to consider whether it would be answerable for Lord Heytesbury's government in India, or would not; and not wishing to be answerable for it, the course it had to take was simple and obvious. Not only were they justified in vacating his appointment, but called upon by the constitution to do so, for it was one of the first principles of the constitution that they should in all cases be responsible advizers for every act done. This was the real cause of Lord Heytesbury not going to India."

This, then, is plain—Lord Auckland was sent out by the late Ministers *in order that* they might be responsible for his acts—*in order* that there should be in all cases responsible advisers for every act done." Let us see what these gentlemen do now with that responsibility which they were so forward to take when it was synonymous only with magnificent patronage.—*Times. April 6.*

Sir R. Peel's Corn Bill.—Upon the total question, as it is now regulated by the minister's new measure, we will say this:—1st, That it is a measure rendered necessary by previous agitation, and so far beneficial as it tends considerably to conciliate the poor. 2dly, That, examined on its own merits, its chief merit, next after its tranquilizing merit, is that which has been charged against it as its capital fault, viz.—that its operation in the way of practical change (though beneficial on the whole, if clashing with no higher interest) is chiefly promising, as it seems likely not to act powerfully or suddenly. But 3dly, and finally, we must leave this as the highest, broadest, most capital consideration for the public, upon all projects whatsoever towards signal modifications of the corn laws, that the ultimate danger is mi-apprehended. This is not placed where the ordinary discussions place it—as a point of conflict and oscillation between the corn-grower and the manufacturer. It is really placed between the corn consumer and such arrangements as would be found irretrievable in the event of their not prospering. We have always said, that virtually there is no extra protection created by law for the corn-grower. His real and ultimate privilege of protection lies in that ruin to the consumer, which would take place in the event of the artificial protection being withdrawn. Europe, even as a whole, is not equal to the permanent supply of one eighth part of our present consumption. Capital withdrawn, land otherwise applied, cannot be suddenly recalled to their old channels, upon the frightful discovery that our legal provisions are going to work mischievously. This manufacture is not like most others that can be adapted by instant remissions or intentions to the state of our necessities, as they slowly come within distinct measurement. Even one harvest falling short, and coming in the rear of other changes to the same effect, is not retrievable in time by any effects of man, were those efforts ever ready to move. And the true moral of the case is not, as usually we hear, a mere anxiety for the agricultural interest as in peril of great reverses, but a far more tremendous anxiety for the people at large, for the consumers of corn, as liable to sudden visitation of famine, under any false legislation. From that we are safe at present, through that temperate measure of our wise minister.—*Black wood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

No fear of the income tax bring permanent.—Of all fears to us it appears the very idlest, that such a tax should ever prolong itself beyond the necessity which calls for it, by the reconciling principle of habit and use. We remember perfectly, that, under the old income tax, the clamours and deep disgust against the powers, (oftentimes it was said the interested abuses of power) exercised by the commissioners, grew in strength from year to year. Had the disclosures extorted been triennial or quinquennial, there would have been time for the murmurs to subside; but, when the nuisance was annually renewed, it was not possible that the recusant spirit should collapse. Certainly the main evil of the impost, its prying inquisition into private affairs, and affairs of that class which men most anxiously conceal, and in which notoriety sometimes proves a practical injury, is on evil inherent in the principle and constitution of the tax when applied to incomes from trades or professions. Several writers in the public journals have well illustrated the unequal operation of the tax upon such variable and contingent incomes. They rightly allege that, being bound to effect insurance upon their own *lives to an extent not called for from those* whose families succeed to a reversion or inheritance on their own decease, virtually speaking, they do not possess the incomes which they seem to possess, and which *the law will assume.* It is true also—that a man enjoying a stationary income from property can remove to the continent, and benefit by its *local advantages* of low prices or of inexpensive habits; whereas a professional man, together with a vast mass of others, is tied down to the costly town in which his profession is exercised. But, in the meantime, it is not true, as some of these writers have asserted, that it is any separate grievance affecting such men—that they are called on to set aside a proportion of the nominal income to contingencies. That deduction presses equally upon all incomes, arising in whatever manner they may. The tax is, doubtless, in its inalienable nature, an oppressive one. The more is the minister's honesty and courage in proposing it. It will be supported, through the brief period for which we hope that it will be needed, in the same spirit of cheerful courage with which it was received If peace continues, it cannot long be needed: if war comes, then, at all events, it would have been called for; and the tax cannot have any tendency to produce war. We have a minister now, who, in order to efface the mismanagement of his predecessors, is reduced to the necessity of foregoing, for the moment, all measures which are naturally popular. But in recompense, this minister has found a public that, estimating his high motives rightly, have received the most oppressive of taxes as if it had been an indulgence, and show themselves ready to adopt in the deep securities of peace, one amongst the most obnoxious burdens of war. Thus it is that great ministers, by the "majesty of plain dealing," achieve beforehand the laurels of success; and that great nations, by a temporary sacrifice, achieve for themselves the consolidation of their welfare.—*Ibid.*

MALTA.

THE LEVANT MAIL.

Our dates are from Constantinople to the 7th and Alexandria to the 6th instant.

The Levant news is of no importance. Our correspondent of Constantinople says that the British disasters at Cabool have produced a sinister effect in that city.

Ashkar Pasha of Tripoly was to have been removed, but the order is not yet given. The negotiations with Sami Pasha are very secret. However the Porte is determined to unite as closely as possible Egypt with the Ottoman empire.

Russia is about to open a new campaign for the subjugation of Circassia. How persevering is despotism and cruelty!

The Pasha of Damascus has been named governor of Bagdad.

Alexandria, 6th April 1842.

The Government are using their utmost endeavours to get money to pay the troops, who are in a state of great discontent; a large cotton sale was effected the other day. The Pasha is in the Delta near Forrah, and may be expected here in a few days. Something definite must be come to about the Free Trade, the European powers have been deceived long enough, it is hige time that affair should be put on a proper footing with His Highness.

The Harvest promises to be very abundant this summer—The Nile very low—Our plague season is nearly over, without any great mortality occuring from it.—Cyclops in harb our.

Alexandria, 6th April 1842.

Mutuch Pasha, the admiral of the Egyptian squadron, died a few days ago. It is thought that Seid Pasha Mehemet Ali's son will be his successor. The plague continues its ravages at Dammieita but there have been but 2 cases in town, and 10 in the harem of His Highness, which leaves now 26 men including eunuchs and imaums and 47 women in the palace. The French corvette Diligente is expected here in a few days to relieve the Cornaline which will then proceed to Athens.

We shall now lay before your readers the copy of a notice which appeared in our Town a few days ago.

"The public are hereby notified by the following paragraph of a letter directed to the undersigned by "Hosref Pasha" second Secretary and Interpreter to H. Highness the Vice Roy, in date of the 2nd Safer 1258 (14th March.)"

"H. is Highness the Viceroy charges your Excellency to repeat to the Merchants to what he has himself verbally said to several of them that no complaint or protestations that could arise or take place with regard to disbursements made for purchasers of produce would be taken into consideration, neither would there be taken any notice of them if before the produce that they desire to purchase had not been duly weighed or measured"

—Alexandria March 30th 1842.

(Signed) Boghos Yousouff.

Times, April 15.

Extracts from New Works.

THE SOFA AT SEA.

BY MISS PARDOR.

(From Ainsworth's Magazine. for March)

How many plots for comedies might be picked up on board a steam boat, were it only studying each particular group scattered over the quivering deck. The careless ari-tocrat, clad in camlet or caouc-chaouc—the mincing bourgeoise, clean gloved and capricious—the restless invalid, querulous and dissatisfied—the tyro-tourist, wandering and important—the accustomed traveller, quiet and observant—the timid, the inquisitive, and above all, the managing, whose trunks, portmanteaux, carpet-bags, cloaks, and umbrellas, (naturally of more value than all the other luggage collected in the vessel, and all virtually inscribed "this side up,") are to be placed on a particular spot, piled in a particular manner, and kept under the eye of the owner at least, until a couple of ruthless sailors carry them off *vi et armis*; consign the trunks to the hold along with the portmanteaux; and displace carpet-bags, cloaks, and umbrellas, when they chance to annoy the other passengers, despite remonstrance and despair!

But the "Antwerpen," in which we embarked for Belgium on the 14th of July, 1839, could boast a finished comedy of its own, which may fairly be entitled, "The Sofa at Sea." The demand for places had been so great that the agents for the vessel had indulged themselves in the (not very justifiable) amusement of letting all the berths in the ladies' cabin three times over; and its dimensions being somewhat confined, the eagerness of each individual to "hold her own" became proportionably earnest; and fortunate was it for those who had been prudent enough to preserve the ticket which proved the prior date of their claim. The great object of ambition and contention was, however a horse-hair sofa, placed immediately under one of the windows, and open to the air of heaven; which, in a small cabin destined to afford sleeping accommodation (?) to twenty-one individuals, was no mean recommendation.

When we entered to claim our own berths, of which we only obtained possession by "standing to our order," and displacing the sacs and parasols, implying their usurped occupancy; the said sofa was enjoyed by a tall, slight, lady like person, who was quietly reading a volume of the Family Library, and who, like ourselves, had taken refuge from the heavy rain that was deluging the deck, in this most uninviting retreat.

A young and pretty girl, with the large tears of recent parting from some dear one still standing in her eyes, soon joined the party, requesting permission to lay a mantle at her feet for a few moments, when she answered by a desire that she would place there whatever she pleased, until she could secure her own berth. The dialogue was, however, suddenly terminated by a pert lady's maid, who having barely permitted the cloak to come in contact with the sofa, flung it rudely to the floor, with the remark that it was very easy for people to be generous with what did not belong to them, but that she begged the lady who was inclined to be so polite, to remember that the sofa on which she was lying was not hers, but belonged to her mistress, Miss ——, who would very soon settle matters when she came.

To this very seemly address, a calm reply was given: the temporary occupant of the coveted couch was aware that she was not the lady of the sofa, being in fact, what some one on board had facetiously designated, one of the "supernumerary ladies," and having no berth whatever; but whom the stewardess, in consideration of her delicate health, had permitted to avail herself of this, until it was claimed by its proper owner.

"A mild answer turneth away wrath," and the fierce waiting-woman, finding no direct objection rise glibly to her tongue, walked out of the cabin in dignified silence. The last consequential flutter of her drapery had scarcely disappeared, when a plump rosy, ringletted dame of some five-and-forty years of age, swam into the cabin, and discharged a capacious armfull of sundries upon both the disputed sofa and the calm lady who sat thereon, with an abrupt "I'll thank you, ma'am, to get up, and let me arrange my luggage."

"Certainly, madam;" was the rejoinder; "I was only here on sufferance, until Miss ——, whom I presume that I now address, came to claim it."

"I don't know what you mean, and it's of no consequence," sharply retorted the new comer; "I am not Miss anybody; I am a married woman, ma'am, and my husband's on board—walking the deck—where, if you think proper, you may see him. I don't know any Miss ——; but the sofa's mine, and I'll keep it."

The person addressed, who had already vacated the disputed territory, and who had never sought to "remove her neighbour's land-mark," only bowed in reply; and as the florid dame made her arrangements on taking possession, I was involuntarily reminded of Mrs. Trollop's "Widow Barnaby;" a coincidence which, as I afterwards discovered, was laughable enough.

"A pretty thing, indeed!" pursued the fat and florid dame, in great indignation, as she spread forth her travelling treasures on the contested sofa; "a person in my delicate state to be put about!" Then as she happened to glance round and detect a smile on every lip, she added in the voice of a stentor, "I suppose, because I am stout, everybody believes that I am in rude health, but it is no such thing; I'll be bound I'm the weakest woman on board, and, indeed, I har ly know how I shall get through it.—This is yours, ma'am, isn't it?" she asked, a moment after, of the rival invalid, as she jerked, rather than lifted, a huge carpet-bag from the sofa—"you must find another place for your things."

"I have not the honour of owning it, madam," was the answer; and the unclaimed *sae-de-nuit* lay abandoned on the carpet.

Five minutes afterwards, a tall, gaunt, sallow-looking French-woman entered with great seriousness, and seeing the capacious receptacle for sundries so ignominiously situated, gathered it up by a mighty effort, and inquired angrily who had taken the liberty of interfering with her sofa. Then was the battle dire: the lady whose husband was on deck persisted in her claim—she was No. 14, and No. 14 she would be—the sallow French-woman became flushed with indignation, and flourished her ticket, whereon No. 14 was inscribed in very legible characters, but which was nevertheless treated with supreme contempt; and at length she hurried from the cabin, only to return accompanied by an enormous man, encased in dark grey camlet, surmounted by a *cosquette* defying all description, who growled out, with much the same gentleness as might be anticipated from one of Jove's thunderbolts, the appalling inquiry,—"*Qui a ose deranger less affaires de ma femme?*"

No one replied? the stout dame evidently did not understand the question, and the lookers-on saw no necessity to interfere; but when the man-mountain began in his turn to sweep away the luxurious arrangement of the possessor of the sofa, in order to re-instal the vast carpet-bag, it was found necessary to call for the interference of the stewardess, who had been occupied in the fore-cabin, and who terminated he discussion, in a very unexpected manner, by stoutly telling, "the weakest woman on board" that neither she nor her luggage could remain where she was, as her berth was No. 14, *forward*, where it was quite ready for her.

Forward! the "Widow Barnaby" coolly told to walk forward to squeeze her comely person between people's carriages to the fore part of the vessel—and then to find herself No. 14, in the second cabin! Her exit was magnificent; and, save on deck, we saw her no more.

The Frenchwoman looked on in grim satisfaction; and when the light handed stewardess had ejected the last package of the worsted enemy, she advanced, flanked by her portly husband, to replace *sae-de-nuit*, the well-crammed object of her solicitude;—but neither was this to be. "What's your name, if you please Ma'am?" asked the female functionary.

"*C'est ma femme,*" growled out Monsieur; "*et voici son billet.*"

"Then the lady hasn't got a berth at all, sir, and there's some mistake," said the stewardess, referring to her list—"for No. 14 has been let for ten days, and your ticket is only dated yesterday; so I must trouble you to take that great carpet bag on deck, for we've no spare room here.

A volley of *sacrés*, interspersed with sundry other energetic French expletives, was the reply, agreeably varied as only a Gallic vocabulary *could* vary them; and these were eventually terminated by the inquiry, "*Mais comment done! oserez-vous mettre dehors les affaires de ma femme?*"

"Must indeed, sir," said the imperturbable stewardess; "Madame should have taken her place earlier—and the bag will be safe enough upon deck."

"*C'est indigne!*" exclaimed the husband, foaming with rage, and addressing himself to the assembled party; "*Je vous demande, mesdames, si ce, n'est pas indigne de mettre a la porte les affaires de ma femme?*"

But we had not even the comfort of sympathy to offer him, for what sympathy could be felt by one-and-twenty individuals, destined to be pent up in a small apartment of about six feet by four, during a night in July, with the sorrows of a stranger, which promised them deliverance from an extra companion? And accordingly, seeing the hopelessness of extracting consolation from the tenants of the cabin, he at length tucked his lean wife under one arm, the voluminous carpet-bag under the other, and slowly ascended the companion-ladder, grumbling as he went, his last words audible to us being—"*les affaires de ma femme.*"

Miss ——, with the pert attendant, was then really the "Great Unknown,"—the lady of the sofa, and not even the heavy rain which had been steadily falling over since we left the Tower-stairs had driven her below to claim it. Out of mere want of occupation, we all became curious to see her take possession; but we were not to be gratified—her Abigail was still her representative, and an indignant one she was, when she returned to the cabin only to discover what had taken place, and found that she had to re-do all the undoings of the doposed "Widow Barnaby."

The plot thickened: there was an aged lady on board, the widow of a naval officer of rank, whose friends had only been enabled to secure for her an upper berth, to which she was totally unable to climb, and who trusted to the con-ideratе kindness of some younger woman to exchange with her. As the sofa now appeared incontestably to be the legitimate property of the fortunate Miss —, and as that lady was still invisible,—the said sofa being undeniably the most eligible position for the Admiral's widow,—it was determined by her friends that the fussy Abigail should be made the bearer of a polite message to her mistress, requesting her to accede to the exchange. She resisted stoutly for a time. "She knew that *her* mistress would never allow herself to be put about for no one—she wouldn't herself;" and it was only by downright coaxing that she consented, as she expressed it, to give both them and herself "a great deal of trouble to no end," It might assuredly have been spared; Miss — sent word that she knew nothing of the politics of the ladies' cabin, and that she should take possession when it was convenient to her to come below, begging that she might not again be troubled on the subject. So, having duly delivered the reply, the Abigail remained on guard.

Thus were things situated, when a very pretty girl walked into the midst of us, and throwing off a large shawl, laid it upon *the sofa*!

"You can't put your things here, miss," said the maid, pursuing up her mouth.

"I beg your pardon. I thought that we might always lay our shawls on our own berths," replied the young lady.

"Oh, yes," acquiesced the waiting-maid, with great condescension, in the spirit and nearly in the words of a noble duke, "you may do as you like with your own; but this sofa that I'm sitting upon is *my* missis's and we don't allow nothing to be out upon it."

"I thought that it had been No. 14," remarked the gentle girl, looking about her.

"And so it is sure enough, miss," said the maid; "and that's the very reason why it's *ours*."

"Then there must be some mistake," was the quiet rejoinder, as the young lady resumed her shawl; and she was about to quit the cabin, when one of the party detained her to mention the elderly lady, that in the event of her yet making good her claim, there might be some hope for the Admiral's widow.

"I am now doubly sorry, madam," was the graceful remark of the fair girl when the tale was told, "that my right is disputed, or your friend should have suffered no further inconvenience."

The sofa *is* yours, miss," said the stewardess steadily "and now you're come for it, of course you must have it. That maid's all wrong; her mistress has a top sofa, but I haven't had time yet to make it up. No. 14, next the floor, is yours."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the Abigail, indignantly lifting up her huge hands, which were crushed into a very over-worn pair of her lady's pale kid gloves; "and do *you*, Mrs. Stewardess, think that *we* shall put up with it?"

"I suppose you must, as you have got your own, and this young lady has claimed hers."

"Well, if I ever!" again ejaculated the waiting-woman, as she bustled out of the cabin.

"May I ask, madam," said the fortunate lady of the sofa, "which is the berth of your friend? as I will at once take possession of it, and leave my own at her disposal."

It was pointed out to her, amid very sincere thanks; and having deposited her shawl on the pillow in order to signify its occupancy, she left the cabin to rejoin her party.

We believed that the comedy was now played out, but it was not so; for while the busy stewardess was arranging the upper sofa for the displaced Miss —, that lady herself swept into the room, followed by her ireful attendant, and slowly made her way to the scene of action.

"And am I to understand," she demanded, magisterially, "that *the shelf* which you are now preparing is intended for me?"

"Yes, ma'am; and I hope that when the bed's made you will be satisfied with it," answered the quiet functionary.

"*I* am easily satisfied," said the solemn lady; "but"—and she gave her hand a wave that might have beseemed a tragic actress—"what my friends may feel I shall not attempt to decide." And having uttered this inferential threat, she disappeared, nor could she, as it appeared, compel her dignity to a surrender, for at eleven o' clock at night the Abigail took comfortable possession of "the shelf," leaving her "missis" to brave the fog on deck at her leisure; and the widow of Admiral ——passed a quiet night on the sofa at sea.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.